

OUR HOME FIELD.

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

VOL. V.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST, 1893.

NO. 12.

FROM THE FIELD.

From all quarters the news comes that the Lord is greatly blessing the labors of our Missionaries, and that there is pressing demand for an increase in the number of laborers and an enlargement in every department of the work.

TEXAS has been visited, in large sections of the State, by drought, short crops, and very great scarcity of money, so that our efficient Superintendent of Missions there, Rev. J. M. Carroll, writes that his collections have been very small, that it has been impossible for him to pay promptly the meager salaries of our Missionaries, and that he could not get along at all but for the liberal and prompt help of the *Home Mission Board*, whose co-operation Dr. B. H. Carroll has pronounced "the very backbone of our work in Texas."

But despite obstacles the work in this great Empire is being greatly blessed, as the following summary of the labors of our Missionaries for the quarter ending June 30th will show: Missionaries employed, 83; days labored, 6,475; stations supplied, 373; sermons preached, 3,453; religious addresses, 1,803; total sermons and addresses, 5,356; churches organized, 31, with a constituent membership of 374; baptized, 446; received by letter, 438; total received, 1,258; prayer meetings organized, 101; Sunday-schools organized, 76; preachers ordained, 14; deacons ordained, 54; religious visits, 7,241; pages of literature distributed, 76,336; lots for church buildings secured, 2; value of lots, \$520; church houses built, 11; value of houses built, \$6,403.95; contributed by the fields to the support of the Missionaries, \$3,440.00.

The force of Missionaries in this great State should be largely increased, and the 1,500 homeless Baptist churches should be speedily helped to build themselves houses of worship.

LEXINGTON, Va., where our Missionary, B. H. Dement, is laboring, has been counted a hard field for Baptists, but has been one of wide influence and usefulness because of the large number of students from every section who gather at the Virginia Military Institute, and Washington and Lee University, which are located there.

The church has recently enjoyed a gracious revival, in which the pastor was assisted by Rev. P. G. Elsom, of Fincastle, Va. At our latest reports 41 persons had professed conversion, 35 had been received for baptism, the church was greatly revived, and the community generally deeply stirred.

NEW ORLEANS has long been regarded as alike one of the most important and one of the most difficult of our mission fields. The going of the Purser brothers (Drs. D. I. and John F.) to Valence street and the First Baptist churches seemed to be generally regarded as a most judicious and hopeful movement, and the results seem to fully justify this opinion. In his report for the quarter ending June 30th, Dr. D. I. Purser reported that he had labored 91 days, preached 51 sermons, delivered 7 addresses, attended 15 prayer meetings, made 180 visits, received 19 by baptism and 12 by letter, collected from his church, Valence street, for State Missions, \$105.00, and for Home Mission Centennial Fund, \$615.00. The church had collected for pastor's salary during the quarter, \$325.00.

earnest attention of the church and of the Home Mission Board, when, by an unexpected providence, the Garden District Theatre, which was built two years ago at a cost of \$30,000, was thrown upon the market, and it was ascertained that it could be purchased for \$18,000 on easy payments.

The Board sent Brother John M. Green, one of the best business men in Atlanta, to New Orleans to investigate the facts and report on the advisability of the purchase.

He reported the house admirably located for the church, well built and containing a beautiful audience room, with seating capacity for 2,500, and that it could be bought for \$18,000, payable within three years. He also reported that the lot on which our old house stood could be sold for from

church numbering one hundred—that he has had eight professions of conversions—and that his outlook is encouraging.

Rev. And. Konzelmann, of St. Louis, reports good congregations, and a hopeful state of things in his church.

The Catholic priest whom he baptized is helping Brother Sievers at Kansas City. He is anxious to employ a lady missionary among his people. Who will contribute the ten dollars (\$10.00) per month needed for her support?

Rev. Otto Beckelman, at St. Joseph, Mo., is beginning a hopeful work, and speaks gratefully of the kindness and help of his brethren of the English speaking churches there.

Rev. F. Sievers, of Kansas City, has begun fitting up a Parsonage on his lot, and hopes to begin soon the work of building his church. His own people are contributing nobly. Some of the brethren of the English churches are helping liberally, and it is hoped that he will be able to go on with his work without serious embarrassment. But he needs, and deserves liberal help, and we appeal to brethren everywhere to aid him. He has recently baptized two converts.

In Texas and at other points work among the Germans is progressing, and we have before us now several strong applications for the appointment of German Missionaries.

The Indian Territory and Oklahoma present an increasingly hopeful field of work, and the twenty-four missionaries we employ there (though we are paying most of them very inadequate salaries and they are unable to give their whole time to ministerial labors) are doing a noble work, and their reports of churches organized, Sunday Schools established, converts baptized, and other mission work done, are inspiring, and give hope of brighter things for that great mission field.

Our Board has been long desirous of greatly increasing its work in that section, and of accumulating other plans which would promote its efficiency, and it is hoped that this can be done in the near future.

As we start in a few days on a visit to the Indian Territory we will omit now details from the reports, and will give in our next issue a very full statement of our work among these people.

And so from Florida, from other parts of Louisiana as well as New Orleans, from work among the colored people in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Maryland, Texas, etc., from Arkansas, and from other sections where our missionaries are laboring,



REV. ROBT. J. WILLINGHAM, D.D., OF MEMPHIS.
The new Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board.

Certainly an admirable showing for this mission church, and one which older and wealthier churches might well emulate.

We learn that there continue to be frequent baptisms and additions by letter at Valence street, that the congregations are large despite the "heated term," and that the general outlook of the church is decidedly hopeful.

Dr. John F. Purser, of the First Church, has labored under the special disadvantage of having no house of worship (their house having been burned in April, 1892) and being compelled to meet in a rented hall.

But he, too, has been greatly blessed in his labors. He has baptized—and added—by letter.

We are glad to be able to announce that this church has now secured a most eligible house of worship. The question of the erection of a new house in place of the one destroyed by fire, had for some months had the

\$4,000 to \$5,000, and that the church itself would raise from its friends probably \$5,000. This, with the \$3,000 insurance money which the Board received on the old house, seemed to make the purchase an easy and safe one, and the Board unanimously directed the purchase to be made. This has been done and the First Church is now worshipping in a far more beautiful and desirable house than could have been obtained for them by long waiting and the expenditure of a much larger sum of money.

On the whole, the outlook for our cause in New Orleans is decidedly bright.

Our German Work is progressing very satisfactorily.

Rev. A. Beelter, our missionary to the Germans of Louisville, reports that his church now numbers one hundred and ten—that he has organized a Mission Sunday School of forty-eight scholars, the school at his

these cause the most encouraging reports of work already done and of prospects for the future.

From Cuba also we continue to have good reports.

The following letter from Brother Coxa will show the present condition of things in his field:

Letter from Rev. J. V. Coxa.

HAVANA, CUBA, July 21, 1892.

Editor "Our Home Field."

The work of the Lord is progressing in this month, in spite of the great heat, which in this tropical country almost paralyzes everything.

Our services are regularly performed and we have good attendances in all them. Additions are frequent and there are twenty-five candidates for baptism in the month. The city of Cardenas and that of Remedios are again clamoring for the Gospel, but we are unable to send them a preacher. If railroad rates were not so high in Cuba I would go there to establish weekly services; perhaps in the near future the Lord will provide some means for those clamoring souls. A new mission has been opened at Managua, a town fifteen miles distant, but accessible by a daily omnibus from Havana. The ride is most pleasant, being the road running among a splendid tropical vegetation. The town has provided a large hall for the services and the mayor is in full sympathy with the cause to such an extent that he has been assigned as treasurer of the new mission. I went there last Friday with Brother Calajo, our preacher there, and preached for them. Some small places in the neighborhood of Managua desire also to have preaching as soon as possible. "The harvest is great but the workers are few."

Our schools go on very successfully. Here at Pilar the senior class composed of boys and girls from eleven to fourteen, are so familiar with their Bible that when the teachers call for quotations the pupils sometime find the book, chapter and verse before the teachers themselves. A seven year old boy told me a few days ago a funny incident: He said his mother, who lives opposite a Catholic church, allowed him to go in it in company of some other children while there was a service, and he was quite surprised to see so many idols and hear such strange words that he was afraid and ran away.

This is the result of the evangelical schools; those children trained in the Gospel teaching run from the idols and are afraid of devilish devices. God bless the missionary schools!

Brother Diaz is doing good work by aid of his medical aptitudes; he has secured the help of two skillful surgeons of this city and with them he attends a female hospital, which he considers as a great attraction to gain proselytes for Christ. He has besides a vast clientele among the poor, who receive great benefits from

his care, and love him very much. The Lord is blessing all these efforts to improve His Kingdom in this island.

Fraternally in Him.

J. V. COXA.

Brother Diaz writes that he has recently baptized several prominent citizens and that his work moves on encouragingly.

MISSISSIPPI BAPTIST CONVENTION.

It was my privilege to attend the session of this body, held at Summit on the 19th to 24th of July. The meeting was well attended and was an earnest, enthusiastic, and profitable session.

The able and venerable Dr. W. S. Webb, of Mississippi College, who has been for some years President of the Convention, having declined reelection, my old army friend and efficient fellow chaplain, Rev. Dr. A. A. Lomax, was elected President, and the accomplished Secretary, Rev. Dr. H. P. Sproles, was re-elected.

In the absence of both Principal and Alternate, the Convention invited Rev. S. C. Mitchell, of Georgetown College, to preach the Introductory Sermon, and he gave us a scholarly, earnest, and eloquent sermon, which was heard by a very large congregation.

Foreign Missions was presented in an admirable report, written by the mission veteran, Bro. George Whitfield.

Dr. T. P. Bell was called out, and made one of his clear, practical, and effective speeches. Dr. J. B. Gambrell made a telling speech, in which he ridiculed most effectively the criticisms of certain brethren on the expenses of the Boards, and insisted that what is needed is *efficient* rather than *cheap* service. He expressed the hope that our Foreign Board will soon have two Secretaries.

The report on Temperance, written by Rev. J. H. Gambrell, was very strong, condemning the traffic and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and urging the churches to discipline member, who use, or in any way give their influence to promote the accursed traffic.

Earnest and effective speeches were made by Rev. J. H. Gambrell, Judge Tate, Rev. A. A. Lomax, Dr. T. G. Sellers, and Rev. J. B. Farish, and the report was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

The Mississippi Baptist Convention is very solidly in favor of suppressing the use and sale of intoxicating liquors by both moral and legal sanction.

The report on Sunday Schools, read by Dr. John L. Johnson, was a clear and emphatic indorsement of the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and especially of its Sunday School Literature.

Dr. Johnson briefly and earnestly enforced the points of the report,

and called out Dr. T. P. Bell, Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Board, who proceeded to make one of his clear, incisive, practical, and telling speeches. Among other things, he claimed that this Sunday School Board had done and is doing these things:

1. It is showing that Southern Baptists have the men capable of producing Sunday School Literature, and men who stand in the very forefront of Biblical Exegesis, who are producing the very best expositions of the Sunday School lessons that are published.

2. It is showing that Southern Baptists have sufficient business sense to carry on this work and to make it a financial success. The Sunday School Board is a grand financial success and is making money for Christ, which it is freely distributing among the States and in the churches, so that every order for its literature is really a contribution to the cause of Sunday School mission work.

3. It is teaching and training our young people the doctrine of missions and the facts about the mission fields of the Southern Baptist Convention, so that the next generation of Baptists may be missionary in intelligence, zeal, and practice as well as in name. These and other points Dr. Bell elaborated into a speech that seemed to carry conviction to the large congregation who heard him.

Rev. W. T. Lowry, Dr. J. B. Gambrell and others followed in earnest indorsement of the report, the Sunday School Board, and its Literature, and the report was unanimously and heartily adopted.

Mississippi College was presented in the report of the Board of Trustees, which elicited a deeply interesting discussion.

Rev. J. A. Lee, Dr. W. H. Whitsitt, Dr. R. A. Venable, and others made excellent speeches, and a very sweet spirit of unity and brotherly love pervaded the discussion and the Convention. Dr. Venable, President of the college, closed with an earnest appeal to the brethren of the Convention to let the question of removal alone, and to offer no resolutions on the subject. Dr. J. L. Johnson, of Columbus, who had given notice in the papers of his purpose to offer certain resolutions, announced that he had decided not to offer them. Others were discouraged from offering resolutions which they had purposed, and there seemed to be general concurrence in the idea, that the best thing to do was to do nothing but to "stand still and see the salvation of the Lord."

And thus was happily tided over what threatened to be a serious disturbance. Dr. W. H. Whitsitt presented the claims of the Students' Aid Fund in his happiest vein, and received a contribution of nearly six hundred dollars.

The Convention gave us a very favorable hour in which to plead for

Home Missions. Dr. T. G. Sellers presented an every way admirable report on Home Missions; and the Assistant Secretary being called out, was patiently heard as he told of the work of the Board in Cuba, among the Foreign Population of our own country, in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, among the Negroes, and among the destitute of our own white people, and pleaded earnestly for warmer sympathies, more fervent prayers, and more liberal contributions for the Home Mission work.

State Missions were presented in the excellent report of the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. A. V. Rowe, and the admirable report of the committee presented by Rev. I. H. Anding, and in earnest speeches by Revs. A. V. Rowe, Dr. Gambrell, Missionary Green, and Anding, and a good collection was raised to meet a deficit. The reports showed 314 baptisms and a large amount of earnest and efficient work despite many special obstacles during the year.

Sunday was a bright, beautiful day, the pulpits of the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches, and the Jewish synagogue, were occupied by ministers attending the Convention.

Having to preach at the Presbyterian church at 11 o'clock, I was unable to hear Dr. Bell at the Methodist church, Dr. Whitsitt at the Baptist church, or Dr. Lomax at the Jewish synagogue, but from what I heard each one of the brethren was at his best, and made a fine impression on the people. I heard an intelligent young Hebrew express himself in enthusiastic terms about the sermon of Brother A. A. Lomax. I heard in the morning an admirable talk on "The Qualifications, Duties and Rewards of the Sunday School Teacher," by Capt. John T. Buck, of Jackson.

In the afternoon there was a very largely attended meeting of the Woman's Missionary Societies, which Dr. W. H. Whitsitt, Dr. T. P. Bell and myself had the privilege of addressing.

At night I had the privilege of hearing an able, and effective sermon by Dr. J. B. Gambrell, preached to a large congregation who seemed deeply moved, many of them crowding forward at the close to take Dr. Gambrell by the hand, and bid him "God speed" as he goes to his new field of labor.

The report on Religious Literature strongly commended the *Mississippi Baptist Record*, the *Foreign Mission Journal*, *OUR HOME FIELD*, and the Sunday School papers and Helps of the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. After full discussion the report was unanimously adopted.

The report of the Board of Ministerial Education, read by Rev. S. M. Ellis was an admirable presentation of the work of sustaining young preachers at Mississippi College, showing that there were forty-one young preachers at the college last year.

The Convention unanimously, and

by a rising vote adopted resolutions advising the pastors and people of the churches of Mississippi to stand by and support the officers of the law in suppressing violence and enforcing the law against lawless men and organizations. This was a special hit at the "White Caps" of this region.

Resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically passed deprecating any further agitation of the question of the removal of Mississippi College from the town of Clinton, and pledging the convention to rally around and sustain it.

The report on the Religious Instruction of the Colored people was a very strong endorsement of the importance of earnest and faithful work among them. The report was indorsed in earnest speeches and unanimously adopted.

There were tender remarks during the closing exercises, the brethren sang with more than usual pathos the parting hymn, and took with deep feeling the parting hand. It was felt that a crisis in the affairs of Mississippi Baptists had been safely, and happily passed, and that the outlook for the future was decidedly brighter, and more hopeful than for several years.

All seemed delighted with the result, and one of the leaders spoke of the meeting as "The Peace Convention of 1893."

The hospitality of the citizens of Summit, without regard to creed, was hearty, lavish, and elegant. I found comfortable quarters, and polite attention at the *Hotel de Mock*.

I was treated by the brethren of the Convention with a fraternal kindness that made me regret that this was the last time I was to represent Home Missions before the Mississippi Baptist Convention, and determined that I would go again whenever it should, in the Providence of God, be within my power.

God bless the noble brethren of the Mississippi Baptist Convention, the noble women who are their "fellow helpers in the truth," and all of the interests committed to their charge.

J. W. J.

A VIEW OF THE NEGRO QUESTION.

BY J. B. GAMBRELL, D. D.

[The following is one of several leaflets on this burning question which have been published in tract form by the *Maryland Baptist Mission Rooms, No. 9 W. Lexington street, Baltimore*. These leaflets, written by Dr. W. H. McIntosh, Dr. I. T. Tichenor, Dr. J. Wm. Jones, and Dr. Henry McDonald, present different phases of the "Negro Problem," which along with this one by Dr. Gambrell, we would be glad to see widely circulated. Send for copies and circulate them in your church, and preserve them for future reference and study.

We reprint this leaflet of Dr. Gambrell's that it may have wide circulation, for while he puts some things a

little differently from the form in which we would have put them, yet with his main conclusions we most heartily agree, and we beg our readers to give the clear and able paper a careful study.]

The condition of the negroes in the United States is anomalous. Several millions of people distinct in race, and in all that can differentiate a people are with us and yet scarcely of us. They are here through no volition of their own and through no fault of their own. They have been the occasion, but not the cause, of much trouble to the white race which, throughout all the history of the negroes in America, have used them to further greed or ambition.

From the beginning of his history in this country, the negro's attitude has been meekly pathetic. Torn from his kindred in Africa by Northern slave-dealers, and transplanted to these shores, he at once adjusted himself to his new condition of slavery, not without feeling, but without resistance. Transferred from Northern to more Southern climates to gratify the greed of buyer and seller, he came without rebellion, and learned to love his Southern home, and his Southern "white folks." Emancipated as a war measure, he followed the Scriptures, using his liberty rather than abiding in slavery. Enfranchised as a party measure, he was willing to vote under the direction of his party leaders. Overborne by the consolidated power of his white neighbors, he has forborne to vote without riot or bloodshed, except in rare instances. Paul, the foremost apostle of the Christian faith, said he had learned in whatever state he was to be content. The negroes never had to learn that great lesson. Patient, long-suffering, meek, they appeal mightily to all right hearted people, and all the more, because, with all their faults, they have never withheld their love from those who have given them any cause to love them. I speak my honest convictions when I say that the negro's history in America is far more creditable to the black man than it is to the white man.

The question is often asked, "Can anything be made out of this weak and impressible race?" The question has God dishonoring infidelity at the bottom of it. The Creator never made a man to be less than a man. The possibilities of a worthy manhood have been implanted in every man. And besides, every one acquainted with the negro character knows, that, whatever be their views about many things, they are solidly and reliably settled on religion and education. There are no infidels among them, they all believe in education; and they mightily believe in the Bible. With them the word of God, as they understand it, is the end of all controversy. Hence, as a rule, they are Baptists.

Now religion—religion of the Bible, and education, are the civilizers of the world. They have given the Anglo-

Saxon race its pre-eminence among the races of the earth. They will elevate the African race in due time, if faithfully used.

Nor are we without marked evidences of the power of these two great forces to elevate the negroes. Witness the thousands of churches and the hundreds of thousands of members in America. These are not perfect churches; but they are as good as the church at Corinth was when Paul wrote his letters to that church. They are as scriptural, and more so, than many of our wealthy, cultivated city churches which have forsaken Christ and gone after the world.

Misdirected zeal is not worse than no zeal at all; and superstition is not worse than cold indifference. Fleshly lusts, which war against the soul, are not more to be deplored than covetousness which is idolatry and is as the sin of witchcraft.

The progress of the negro under the tutelage of slavery and especially under the more difficult tutelage of freedom, is a sublime prophecy of the future good of the race. There is progress all along the line: in self-management, in education, in personal and church life. Many of their preachers have developed great power and the number of capable teachers among them is increasing at a rapid rate. I believe that no one who will acquaint himself with the facts can take anything but a hopeful view of the future of these people.

The work for the future ought to be pressed along the lines already established, only with increasing earnestness, and more thorough harmony of action. I venture to insist that the time has come when there ought to be closer co-operation between brethren South and North in this work. The negroes are a charge on the Christians of the whole country. No one section is responsible for their being here or for their present condition. It would be utterly wrong for the North to leave the burden on the South. And the North has not done so. At great cost schools have been established throughout the country for the special training of preachers and teachers. These schools have done much and will do vastly more in their line. But what might they accomplish if they had the practical support of Southern Baptists. It is no part of my purpose now to inquire into the difficulties in the way of a closer and more practical co-operation between Northern and Southern Baptists in work for the colored people. Nor would I intimate who is to blame for any lack of co-operation. My purpose is to urge the advantage of it. Being on the field and thoroughly acquainted with the situation and with many of the people who should attend these schools, we could be of untold benefit to them and to ourselves, too, in the long run, by helping the best colored people to secure proper equipment for leadership.

We might greatly encourage and help the teachers in their arduous and oft discouraging work. We might, also, encourage those women who ought to labor with us in the gospel, but now labor apart from us. I understand the difficulties, but believe that they are such as ought not to hinder earnest souls of a common faith, and laboring for a great end from helpful co-operation. The moment we come fully into the spirit of Jesus, all social and political questions will take care of themselves and the way will be made smooth before our feet. If we could all, on both sides, have that apostolic spirit that would "give none offense" in things not essential, we would be at once in an open sea of enlarged success.

Without discounting to the least degree the organized work for the freedmen, whether done by one Board or another—especially that done by the Home Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, which has accomplished a work greater by far than any other—I want to insist that our obligations to the negroes can never be discharged at second hand. Our daily personal contact with them gives us our greater opportunities and imposes our weightiest obligations. They are in our homes, in our places of business, whichever way we turn we look into their faces. Weak they are, ignorant they are, pathetically confiding they are; but all these things ought to appeal to our noblest nature. And let us remember that these same black faces will meet us before the throne of Him who died for them and for us. In the providence of God, they are put in constant touch with us. We must answer for their souls to the extent of our ability to help them. Whatever may be said of their sinfulness and low condition is so much said for our personal efforts for their good. Let the example of Him who was rich, but became poor for us, plead with our souls for the lowly people within our gates. There is no time for idle scorning while people are perishing within arm's reach of us.

There is need of multitudes of home missionaries. Christian women who will, within their homes, can teach the ignorant colored women how to live, how to order their homes, how to care for their children. And these lessons can be enforced by examples set constantly before their eyes. If the teaching is seconded, not only by example, but by timely and sympathetic help, so much the better. I am so convinced that the main part of the work of helping the colored people must come along the multitudinous ways of personal contact and by unorganized personal effort, that I feel constrained to linger on this part of the subject. It was by this means that hundreds of thousands of the negroes entered upon their liberty as Christians. I shall never forget a

(Continued on fifth 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 35 cents per annum, for each paper regardless of the number taken by churches or individuals. We thus furnish a 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 351, Atlanta, Ga.

J. WILLIAM JONES, EDITOR.

ATLANTA, GA., AUG., 1893.

HOME MISSION BOARD.

ATLANTA, GA.

PRESIDENT:

GOVERNOR W. J. NORTHERN, GEORGIA.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

G. W. HYDE, MA.	A. B. CAMPBELL, GA.
R. W. SANDERS, S. C.	R. B. GARRETT, TEXAS.
J. E. FLECK, VA.	D. I. PURSER, LA.
M. M. RILEY, KY.	R. D. GRAY, ALA.
E. Y. MOLLINS, MD.	M. D. EARLY, TENN.
S. M. PROBYNCE, ILL.	R. T. YANN, N. C.
A. J. HILL, MISS.	A. G. McMANAWAY, ARK.

J. T. THORNER, Corresponding Secretary.
 F. C. McCONNELL, Asst. Corresponding Secretary.
 WALKER DUNSON, Treasurer, 409 Equitable Bldg.
 A. C. BEBBOCK, Recording Secretary.
 B. F. ABBOTT, Auditor.

OTHER MANAGERS:

J. B. HAWTHORNE,	J. C. DANIEL,
GEO. HILLIARD,	J. M. BRITAIN,
JOHN M. GREEN,	M. C. KIRK,
S. Y. JAMESON,	A. D. ADAMS,
HENRY McDONALD,	A. F. COOLIDGE,
G. G. ROY,	M. M. WELCH,
E. L. CORNELL,	LAMAR BURROWS,
	GEO. WESTGORELAND.

OUR FINANCIES.

The present financial condition, and outlook of the Home Mission Board is, in one view, decidedly encouraging and hopeful.

This time last year we owed in bank fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), and had facing us a balance of \$22,000 on the Havana House due 1st of December, and for which provision must be made.

To-day we do not owe a cent in bank, have borrowed nothing since May 1st, have no debt in Cuba and have paid our missionaries to the 1st of August. Our receipts for the month of July, despite "hard times" and some special difficulties, have been \$7,923.21, as against \$2,130.14 for the same period last year, \$3,453.02 in 1891, \$2,760.84 in 1890, and \$1,937.73 in 1889.

And our aggregate receipts since the 1st of May last are \$11,629.87, as against \$4,447.50 for the same period last year, \$6,848.50 in '91, \$6,249.08 in '90, and \$5,022.88 in 1889.

This exhibit is decidedly encouraging and makes our outlook very hopeful. We thank God, and thank the churches who have helped us to this result.

But we beg our friends not to make the mistake of supposing that the Home Mission Board needs no more money at present.

The simple truth is that our pres-

ent bright outlook will soon be turned into gloom unless we shall have a steady flow into our treasury. At this present writing our applications for help greatly exceed our receipts. For example, our mail this morning brought us a contribution of six dollars, and applications for help which foot up at least ten thousand dollars.

We have on file a large number of most pressing applications for help to support missionaries, and to build church houses, and we have been obliged to say to them all: "We can make no further promises until we can see better what our financial outcome is going to be."

It is very fortunate that we have had no occasion to borrow money from the bank, for in the present condition of things, it is by no means certain that we could get the money even on the best security. Help us, brethren, that we may meet our present necessities, and enlarge our work.

Some people are ready to cry, they tell us, over the "botch that was made of the Centennial." It's a pity they didn't do a little more helping when others were working with all their might; there would be less chagrin and mortification now. Those who did their duty then feel very serene over the matter. But inasmuch as there has been an extension of time, why do not these belated brethren stop their crying and go to work? We feel sure the boards and missionaries would appreciate a few thousand dollars more than many buckets full of tears.—*Editorial in the Baptist, Baltimore.*

To the above we desire to utter a hearty "Amen!"

In our view the Centennial movement was not a "botch" and has not proven "a failure" except in certain sections where honored brethren did not think proper to throw themselves into the campaign, but "threw cold water" on the movement, and severely criticized those who were doing their best to make the movement a success. It is true that the full amount asked for has not been realized. But the reports of the Boards show that there had been paid into the treasury of the Home Board up to the 1st of May, last, \$55,585.96 on account of the Centennial Fund, and that the Foreign Board had received for the same object \$49,784.81—making a total of \$105,370.77. [\$16,937.74 of the above amount was contributed to the Havana House, but is put in the above estimate because the Convention had directed the Home Board to pay for the house "out of money raised for the Centennial."] If we could add to the above figures money raised for the Boards under the inspiration of Centennial meetings, and Centennial speeches, but which Treasurers failed to designate, and which could not, therefore, be credited to the Centennial fund, the total would be considerably increased.

Brother W. D. Powell estimates that there remain over \$100,000 of unpaid pledges, and if these shall be realized, and the movement pushed until the 1st of November, as directed by the Convention, and several of the State organizations, the amount realized will not fall far short of the sum asked.

Add to this the "Campaign of Education," which stirred the churches, and the influence of which will be felt for many years—the number of individuals, churches, or associations, who, during the year, have agreed to undertake the support of a Foreign Missionary—the largely increased receipts of both Boards—and their better financial condition than for many previous years—and take into consideration the fact that all of this has been accomplished during the hardest financial year which the South has had for many years—and it can be maintained that the Centennial has not been a failure, but that it has been, on the whole, a great blessing to the churches and to the cause of Missions.

At all events those who have done their duty in the premises have no cause to be ashamed, and should not allow adverse criticisms to annoy them.

MISSIONARY DAY FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Both the Foreign and the Home Mission Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention have united in a request that all the Sunday Schools of the South will observe one Sunday in the year as a day for the collection of money for missions, the amount thus collected to be equally divided between the Boards, unless other division is preferred by the donors.

The Boards have requested the Woman's Missionary Union, located in Baltimore, to undertake the work of giving information, furnishing literature, and enlisting the Sunday Schools in this good work. They have prepared Pyramid Mite Boxes which will be distributed to the Schools asking for them, in which collections may be gathered.

The day selected for Missionary Day is October 15th, when such exercises as will enlist the interest of the Schools in missions will be held, and these Mite Boxes will be distributed. The time for the gathering of the contributions will be either on Thanksgiving Day, or the Sunday before, or the Sunday after it, as may suit the Schools.

May we ask that the day be observed by all of our Schools. There is great need of an increase of funds for our work, both at home and abroad: The Baptists of the Northern States raise annually about five times as much as our Southern churches, and yet they find their means too limited for their work. The world is open to us, and Christ commanded

us to give His Gospel to every creature.

There is great need of more information as to what we have done, and are doing for the spread of the Gospel. Who knows what we have done either in our own or in other lands? Who knows what we are doing for the world? Let this information go into all of our Sunday Schools, reaching the hearts of our children, and through these schools influencing our churches to greater zeal.

There is a great need of more missionaries in our own country and in every other country even to the ends of the earth. Let this need be known to our young people everywhere. Who knows how many of them God may call into His service, and make them burning and shining lights guiding wandering feet to the Rock of their salvation.

Then we need more prayer, more wrestling with God for the spirit of His grace to multiply the results of our work, and to enlarge it continually until the earth shall be full of His glory. Let the thousands of our children be so brought into contact with the world's great need of Christ, that their prayers may ascend to His mercy seat, and return in unmeasured blessings upon themselves and the world.

THE DESTITUTION IN TEXAS, AND THE HOPEFULNESS OF THE FIELD.

We take the liberty of publishing the following official letter from the State Board of Texas. It was not designed for publication, but gives so clearly their view of "the situation" that we decide to let our readers see it in full.

We call especial attention to the statement that during the last two years Texas "has contributed directly to the work of the Southern Baptist Convention over \$35,000.00," as an augury of what she will do in the future. And while the larger part of this contribution has gone to the Foreign Mission Board—and we respectfully submit to our Texas brethren that they ought to do more for the Home Mission Board which has stood by them through all of these years—yet we rejoice in this contribution, and we believe that it is the beginning of what this great State will do in the near future.

But we give the letter as follows:

LAMPASAS, TEXAS,
August 4, 1893.

Dr. I. T. Tice, nor, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR BROTHER—At a recent meeting of our State Mission Board I was requested by unanimous vote of the Board to write you this special letter and ask you to give it very earnest consideration. I told the Board I had already written you on the same subject, and you then had my letter under advisement.

The real condition of Texas as a

mission field has never yet been fully realized; not even by our Texas people. No State in the Union has, in the last twenty-five years, made more rapid progress in Baptist Mission work. No mission work ever done by the Southern Baptist Convention, nor by any State Convention, has been more abundantly blessed of God and more prolific of immediate results. Our growth and progress have been almost miraculous. But with all that we and the Southern Board have done, and with all the blessings which have attended what has been done, Texas is even yet a vast mission field, white to the harvest. *One-third of her tremendous territory is still wholly unoccupied by Baptists.* Seventy-two entire counties without a resident Baptist preacher. Some of these counties, it is true, are yet unorganized, but some others are among the most populous in the State.

Fifty-four other counties with only one to three preachers in them. Many of these preachers not consecrated to the work, and none of them with self-sustaining fields. Not over twenty of our two hundred and forty-six counties are to-day really more than self-sustaining. You can begin to realize something of the truthfulness of these statements when you remember that of our two thousand four hundred white Baptist churches over one thousand five hundred of them are without houses of their own. The really self-sustaining churches are very few, comparatively.

Again I repeat, *Texas is truly one vast mission field.* I seriously doubt if the world furnishes a mission field of greater importance and with brighter promise. Where does the world furnish a parallel of such growth with no greater outlay?

Those parts of our State which have been so generously helped by the Southern Baptist Convention, and which are now getting on their feet, are endeavoring to show their appreciation by contributing back to the Convention many times more than they received from it. During the last two years Texas, with all her State Mission work, has contributed directly to the work of the Southern Baptist Convention over \$35,000.

This year we are passing through a financial crisis almost unparalleled. A desolating drouth, almost equal to a plague, has swept over large parts of our country. In some parts it has already lasted as long as two years. If there was ever a time in the history of the Texas Mission work when we needed help that time is now. I am requested to ask the Home Board for two things.

First, \$2,000.00 in addition to the \$4,000 already being given for our regular Mission work for *this year.*

Second, A liberal contribution from the Centennial fund to help us in erecting church houses. We can never hope for our work to be very permanent, nor can we hope to receive

liberal contributions to any of our mission interests, until our people are in houses of their own. While Texas, owing to her tremendous and suffering home work, and the terrible financial crisis through which we are passing, has not given largely to the Centennial fund, yet we have hoped for liberal things from that movement. The very importance of her field, and the greatness of her needs, has made her hopeful of help. In the judgment of our Board, it would be very unwise to spend any large amount of the remainder of the Centennial fund on any one local town or city.

Brother Tichenor, we know that your Board has many appeals for help; some of them extremely urgent. We do not wish to be selfish; and yet we can hardly imagine how fields can be more important and promising, and needs greater than ours just now.

This appeal is made by our Board, after careful and prayerful consideration of the matter. Receive it kindly. Grant our requests if possible. May God bless you and our Home Board.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. CARROLL,

For State Mission Board.

The following members of our Board were present at the meeting: B. H. Carroll, R. C. Burleson, J. F. Battle, Geo. W. Truett, James Bateman, H. W. Smith, W. H. Jenkins, A. J. Fawcett, A. M. Simms, C. L. Seasholes, J. M. Carroll, and a number of others.

LETTER FROM DR. W. D. POWELL.

The following letter from our honored and beloved brother was a personal letter which was not meant for publication. But it is so characteristic of the man and puts certain things so strongly, that we take the liberty of publishing it, and beg that our brother will excuse us.

"Praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed," and we warmly prize the opinion of "the apostle to Mexico" concerning our Home Mission work, especially after his work for the Centennial had given him a good opportunity of judging it.

It may be well to add that the Boards have requested Brother Powell to collect Centennial pledges by correspondence as he did not feel that he could leave his great work in Mexico any longer to personally canvass for the Centennial Fund.

We sympathize with his views of the matter, though we are satisfied that if he could have continued the canvass he would have secured the last dollar of the amount asked.

May the Lord yet more abundantly bless Brother Powell and his collaborators in Mexico.

TOLUCA, MEX., July 21, 1893.

Rev. J. Wm. Jones, D. D., Asst. Cor. Sec. H. M. B'd., Atlanta, Ga.:

MY DEAR BROTHER—Your kind letter received. With pleasure I will

undertake to do my best to help collect the pledges made to the Centennial work. I thank you for your kind words. I shall ever have a warm place in my heart for you and Dr. Tichenor. I learned to appreciate the great work you are doing as never before. If those who prefer to criticize, rather than help, the Home Board, would only take a little time and look into its workings they would become its fast friends.

I think that some of our dear brethren love to make big speeches and be called "leaders," but they are shy of the harness. I often want to answer their criticisms by asking how much they contribute and how much their church gives. I am very sorry that you leave the Mission work. I know that you will always be interested in the work of both Home and Foreign Missions. I believe that now I am as warm an advocate of Home Missions as you are of Foreign Missions.

I am glad to know that so worthy a man as Bro. McConnell will succeed you.

I cannot tell you how I appreciated the fact that the Home Board asked that I be continued as Centennial Agent. I did my best, though a Foreign missionary, to serve the interests of both Boards alike, which was my duty; and it is gratifying to know that your Board felt that I tried to be impartial. There is nothing connected with the work that I appreciate as much.

My work is most prosperous. I am continually opening new fields. Baptisms are frequent, and I am greatly encouraged.

I do hope that Dr. Tichenor has fully recovered. Give much love to him.

I do wish that you could come and enjoy this climate with me. I have worn my overcoat every day since I returned.

My oldest son may attend the University of Virginia in a year or two. God bless you.

Your friend and brother,

W. D. POWELL.

(Continued from third page.)

powerful address made by a colored brother at a temperance meeting. With an eloquence born of an overmastering sense of the peril of his race, he said: "Don't leave us to the bad people. We are yet weak. We learned our vices from you, and if you will treat us kindly, we will sit at your feet and learn virtues." That eloquent tongue is silent in the grave, and I send out the appeal which for these years has been ringing in my soul with an ever deepening meaning and pathos.

It is the very essence of Christian Philosophy that in helping others we help ourselves. This work of saving the colored people, taken hold of by our churches and people everywhere, in the spirit of our divine Master, would bring into our lives, and into the churches, the power and sweetness to which so many are becoming

strangers. It would be a move in the direction of restoring apostolic Christianity in spirit to the closing years of the nineteenth century. It seems to me that nothing is more needed among us than a great humbling passion for the souls of the lowly and outcast, like that which made Jesus the companion of publicans and sinners.

In the inimitable story of Mr. Nobody, we are told that the rich man bitterly upbraided the poor and ignorant man, because the plague, beginning in the low quarter of the city had gone up to the other end of the city and carried away the loved ones of the wealthy man. "If you had lived right, kept your homes clean, there would have been no plague," said the great one. "Yes," said Mr. Nobody, "I reckon that is so, I don't know much, but somehow it seems to me, that if you all who know so much and have so much had come among us in time and showed us how to do and had helped us, that would have been the best way."

The lesson is plain. We save ourselves by saving others. Christianize and elevate the negroes and our children will get the benefit. The better life will come into our homes to bless them. And more, in time of trial not far distant when the Christian institutions of America are to be tested fully by the onslaught of Romanized foreigners, we will have allies in those whose benefactors we have been.

HOME MISSIONS AND OUR ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE.

J. T. CHRISTIAN, D. D.

[From the Baptist Record.]

[Concluded.]

With such things as these staring us in the face, to do less than heartily support our Home Mission work would be criminal negligence. We should so strengthen the hands of our Home Mission Board that with alacrity it can enter every open door.

I not only believe that this spirit would stimulate our activities at home, but would be the means of enhancing our Foreign Mission work. I believe that God has chosen these English-speaking people to preach the gospel around the world. They have all the elements of strength to do so great a work. This will appear in several ways.

1. God has for ages had this people in the training school. For thrift, for ready wit and intelligence, for dogged persistence, and wonderful inventive power the world has never seen the equal. And at the bottom of all this is the bed rock of morality that derives its immediate inspiration from the religion of Jesus Christ. Not democracy in America, but free Christianity in America, is the real key to her success. Morality based upon Christ is an unconquerable force, and would be a mighty power in a great missionary movement.

2. It promises to be a universal race. The American and the Englishman want territory. He will fight to obtain this, but that is not his normal idea. The great idea of the English speaking race is colonization. This has met with accelerated motion in modern times. In 1700 this race numbered less than 6,000,000 souls. In 1780 Anglo-Saxons, using the term in a broad sense, had increased to 20,500,000 souls, and in 1880 they numbered 100,000,000, having multiplied nearly fivefold in one hundred years. The expansion of this race has been no less remarkable than its multiplication. In one century the United States has increased its territory tenfold, while the enormous acquisition of territory by Great Britain and chiefly in the last one hundred years, is wholly unparalleled in history. This mighty Anglo-Saxon race, though comprising only a fifteenth part of mankind, now rules more than one-third of the earth's surface, and more than one-fourth of its people.

But the tokens are for still greater things. The Anglo-Saxon is not only increasing more than any European race, but more than all the European races combined. The days of the past are nothing in comparison to the future.

"I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be;
The first low wash of waves, where soon
Shall roll a human sea.
The rudiments of empire here
Are plastic yet, and warm;
The chaos of a mighty world
Is rounding into form."

It is not, however, a mere question of numbers. China can furnish the numbers. It is the greatest numbers, the most extensive territory and the highest civilization. All these things, I believe, will have their center in America. Of England, Franklin once wrote, "That pretty island, compared to America, is but a stepping stone in a brook, scarce enough of it above water to keep one's shoes dry." The ultimate glory of the Anglo-Saxon race, and of America in particular, is no daydream, but equally subject to the dry mathematical details of science. Mr. Darwin said: "There is apparently much truth in the belief that the wonderful progress of the United States, as well as the character of the people, are the results of natural selection; for the most energetic, restless and courageous men from all parts of Europe have emigrated during the last ten or twelve generations to that great country, and there succeeded best." Looking at the distant future I do not think that the Rev. Mr. Zincke takes an exaggerated view when he says: "All other series of events, as that which resulted in the culture of mind in Greece, and that which resulted in the empire of Rome, only appear to have purpose and value when reviewed in connection with, or rather as subsidiary to, the great stream of Anglo-Saxon emigration to the West."

If these statements are anywhere near the truth, the necessity that this race shall continue well grounded in the word of God cannot be overstated.

3. The English promises to be a universal language. It would appear that God has always chosen some one language to be the vehicle of His thoughts. When mankind was in its cradle, and He desired that the law should be the schoolmaster that would prepare the world for the coming Christ, He spake in the pictorial Hebrew. When it was necessary that the gospel should have the widest publicity, the Roman power extended the world around, and the Greek language was universal. Paul, the great missionary, under the protection of his Roman citizenship, could travel over the known world in comparative safety, and in the Greek language could make every man understand the wonderful works of God.

Thus will God make the power of the English-speaking people to praise Him. He has tied the world together by the swift steamship that ploughs the ocean blue, and the steel rail of the iron horse. The swift message of the telegraph gives the nation a common sympathy by a common knowledge. And the ubiquitous Yankee gives a common language to the world.

This is not too much to hope nor to expect. Already "the English language, saturated with Christian ideas, gathering up into itself the best thoughts of all ages, is the great agent of Christian civilization throughout the world; at this moment affecting the destinies and moulding the character of half of the human race." Jacob Grimm, the German philologist, said of this language: "It seems chosen, like its people, to rule in future times in a still greater degree in all of the corners of the earth." The language of Shakespeare is to be the language of mankind; and this language shall extend its influence,

"Till the war-drum throbs no longer,
and the battle flags are fur'd
In the Parliament of man, the Federation
of the world."

From all these considerations it would appear that the future of these English-speaking people is assured. Herbert Spencer said of it: "One great result is, I think, tolerably clear. From biological truths it is to be inferred that the eventual mixture of the allied varieties of the Aryan race, forming the population, will produce a more powerful type of man than has hitherto existed, and a type of man more plastic, more adaptable, more capable of undergoing the modifications needful for complete social life. I think, whatever difficulties they may have to surmount, and whatever tribulations they may have to pass through, the Americans may reasonably look forward to a time when they will have produced a civilization grander than any the world has known."

With all of these facts before us, my conclusion is not far to reach. We must see to it that the English-speaking people are rooted and grounded in the truth of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and then kindle an enthusiasm in their hearts for the conversion of the world that will only be satisfied with preaching the gospel round, and round this old world. I do not think it will be undue for me to say that I know none more capable of doing this than are the Baptists. I believe the highest type of Christian manhood is a Baptist. And holding the truth, as we believe he does, it is his duty with a flaming torch to light up every dark place of earth.

WORK AMONG THE NEGROES OF ALABAMA.

Those who heard Brother McAlpine before the Southern Baptist Convention in his exceedingly interesting statement of what he is doing for his people, and all others interested in work among the negroes of the South, will be glad to see the following letter from our missionary:

SELMA, ALA., June 13, 1893.

DEAR DR. TICHENOR—As you requested, I write a few things about my work in Alabama. But let me say first I would much prefer that those who have seen and know of my work would write about it. I never like to puff and blow about what I am doing. Yet a plain statement of simple facts may not be out of place. In your annual report and in the HOME FIELD you have spoken in such high terms of praise of my plans of work that it is hardly necessary for me to say anything about them. However, I will say just a word.

I have, with the assistance of others, mapped out a regular course of Bible study for the preachers, embracing all the leading subjects of Bible study, and making it as simple and as elementary as such a course can be made.

Then I form the preachers into classes of central points and arrange with some competent minister, white or colored, to hear these classes recite once a week. After I shall have gotten over the State and organized all the preachers into classes as nearly as I can, I will then go around and assist those in charge of the classes as best I can. I am putting into the hands of those in the classes Bibles and the other text-books needed in the course of study, and requiring that they prepare regular lessons—that they study.

I am also trying to have lectures delivered to these classes on the subjects laid down in the course of study. A word about the importance of this work. I think I am safe in saying that only about one out of every ten of those who have

charge of the churches among us have had any training for the work. They don't know themselves what they need to study, nor how to take hold of the work of preparing themselves. They have a confused idea of the leading doctrines of the Bible, of church government and pastoral duties.

A large number of them can read, but the question is, "Understandest thou what thou redest?" and the answer comes, "How can I except some man guide me?" The course of study is intended to show our preachers what they need as well as to guide them in their efforts to prepare.

Many of them have never gone to school—have simply "picked up" what they know—and with a sense of duty pressing upon them to labor in the Christian cause, they lift up their cry, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do," and "How shall I do it?"

There is no work in which your Board can engage among my people that is so much needed and that will so effectively reach and lift up the masses as this work of preparing competent and safe leaders for the churches. What I have done and am doing in this line is only "a drop in the bucket" of what is needed. The wrong sort of training is often worse than no training at all.

There are hundreds and thousands now in charge of the churches among our people in this broad Southland who are unprepared to lead; and any common sense man can draw his own conclusion as to the results that will inevitably follow.

The wonder and astonishment in this Southland among the colored churches is that they are in as good condition as they are. Surely "God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things that are mighty. And base things of the world, and things which are despised hath God chosen. Yea, and things which are not to bring to naught things that are." We greatly need another good strong man in this work.

There are a great many places where I could form large classes, but there is no one in these places that can be secured to instruct them. Can't the Home Mission Board give us another man for this special work? Our Board is very much pleased with this work, and they have appointed a committee of three to confer with the white State Mission Board and also with your Board with regard to another man for this work.

I desire to acknowledge the receipt of the papers and tracts you sent me for distribution. I can profitably use all you can send me.

Pray for me, that the Master will give me wisdom and strength to push this work.

Fraternally,
W. H. McALPINE.

For the HOME FIELD
KEY WEST.

Key West is a city of twenty-three thousand people. It occupies about one-half of a small island five miles long, by about one mile wide. The highest point on the island is about sixteen feet above low tide. It is about seventy miles from Cape Sable, which is the nearest point on the mainland. It is ninety miles north of Havana, and two hundred and forty miles south of Tampa.

The population is scarcely American. The main body of the people are immigrants from the Bahama Islands, whites and negroes; and from Cuba, with a sprinkling of Chinese, and some people from the American Continent.

AS A MISSION FIELD

Key West is very important. It is well known that the Cuban Mission began in the Key West church. Key West is in the place for such events. Situated as it is, at the gateway between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the border between the West Indies and the United States, as a place for commanding influence in the trade between the West Indies and this country, no point on the American coast can equal it. Its coming importance as a commercial center is contingent only upon the revival of commerce in North America. In that event it will be grievous calamity if we do not have a strong Baptist influence at that point.

THE PRESENT CONDITION IS THIS:

There are four Baptist churches on the island. Two of these are white and two colored. One of the negro churches is anti-missionary. The other has no pastor, has a small membership, and has recently lost its meeting house by reason of the foreclosure of a mortgage. One of the white churches is very feeble, though it has a fairly good meeting house, in a most eligible situation. The first church has one of the best meeting houses in Florida. It has been a mission station for a good many years, and at times has been greatly blessed of the Lord. There are in it some most excellent people. All are of Bahaman stock except two Americans, and a few Cubans. They are isolated. They have no way to learn the methods of successful church work. They have no church association, and are left almost exclusively to the guidance of their pastors, and they have not always been willing to be thus guided.

There are in the city about two hundred white Baptists. Of these one hundred and thirty were on the roll of the first church. As it is, in most places, only a small proportion of the enrolled membership is active. Among those who are active, only a few can read, these take few or no papers, so that it is easy to estimate the extent of their information about church and mission work.

IN RESPECT TO DOCTRINE

I found that they were much in need of instruction. The reasons that justify Baptists in separating from all others, were but poorly apprehended by the members of the church, while outsiders were densely ignorant on all these questions. In Key West the idea is well-nigh universal that children must be "christened" or else if they die in infancy they will be lost. This fearful heresy had a strong following among the Baptists. The Pedobaptists called the christening act "baptism." The Baptists called it "blessing," while the young people who made no distinction called it all "christening."

I was told that it had been customary for over twenty years for the members of the congregation to bring their children to the Sunday-school, where the pastor would take the child in his arms, and pray, and then he would lay his hand on the child's head, and give it back to the mother. If a child were sick, the pastor would be sent for to "bless it" at home. In the absence of the Baptist pastor Baptist parents have sometimes taken their children to the Pedobaptist pastors, and had them sprinkled. I was repeatedly told that this had been done in several instances.

As far as I could I sought to eradicate those errors, and I hope with some measure of success.

As to the cause for the present depression of Baptist interest much light could be derived from a sketch of the history of the work in that city. But I cannot go into that now.

Since I left Key West on the 31st of May last, I have been informed that Rev. R. F. Hart has been called to the pastorate, and has entered upon the work. I write to direct attention to the nature of the place as a mission field, and to set forth its great importance to the Southern Baptist Missionary work in Cuba, the West Indies, and in Central America.

J. L. D. HILLYER,
464 Luckie street, Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIPTS OF THE HOME MISSION BOARD FROM JULY 1st TO AUGUST 1st, 1893.

ALABAMA.

Montevallo Church, \$16.00; Woman's Missionary and Aid Society of Evergreen, by Mrs. G. R. Farnham for Bay St. Louis church, 25.00.
Total for the month, \$25.00.
Previously reported, \$590.86.
Aggregate since May, \$605.86.

ARKANSAS.

Previously reported, \$10.00.

FLORIDA.

W. N. Chaudoin, Corresponding Secretary Cuban Girls' School, \$42.24; W. N. Chaudoin, Corresponding Secretary, Centennial Chapel Fund, 750.00.
Total for the month, \$792.24.
Previously reported, \$6.00.
Aggregate since May, \$801.24.

GEORGIA.

First church, Augusta, Centennial Fund, \$25.00; J. G. Gibson, Corresponding Secretary, 201.54; J. G. Gibson, Corresponding Secretary, Indian Missions, 6.00; J. G. Gibson, Corresponding Secre-

tary, Cuban Missions, 4.50; J. G. Gibson, Corresponding Secretary, Centennial Fund, 118.01; West End church, Atlanta, Centennial Fund, 176.00; Duffy street church, Savannah, 50.95; Mrs. R. P. Wilson, Oakley, Centennial Fund, 1.50.
Total for the month, \$583.90.
Previously reported, \$622.00.
Aggregate since May, \$1,205.90.

KENTUCKY.

Ladies' Society, Chestnut street church, Louisville, box frontier missionary, \$100.00; Woman's Missionary Society, First church, Bowling Green, salary of teacher in Rev. J. V. Cova's school, Havana, Cuba, 25.00; Rev. J. W. Warder, Corresponding Secretary, Permanent Centennial Fund, 1,722.40; Rev. J. W. Warder, Corresponding Secretary, 197.40; Woman's Missionary Society, McFerran Memorial church, Louisville, Centennial Fund, 5.40; Miss Lucy Phelps, Louisville, Centennial Fund, 5.00; Sunday-school, First church, Covington, Centennial Fund, 3.30.
Total for the month, \$2,058.50.
Previously reported, \$905.45.
Aggregate since May, \$2,363.95.

LOUISIANA.

Contributors First church, New Orleans, \$3.00.
Total for the month, \$3.00.

MARYLAND.

Fourth church, Baltimore, \$11.50; Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society of Maryland, salaries of frontier missionaries, \$31.12; Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society of Maryland, work among the colored people, 25.00; Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society of Maryland, Centennial Chapel Fund, 5.00; Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society of Maryland, box frontier missionary, 5.00; Seventh church, Baltimore, enlargement of work, 29.00; Seventh church, Baltimore, permanent fund, 26.50; Mt. Zion church, Frostburg, Centennial Fund, 4.87; Barnesville, Centennial Fund, 7.70; Franklin Square church, Baltimore, Centennial Fund, 2.50; Eutaw Place church, Baltimore, 153.75; Trinity church, Baltimore, 5.00.
Total for the month, \$306.94.
Previously reported, \$370.71.
Aggregate since May, \$677.65.

MISSISSIPPI.

Longtown church, \$11.50; John T. Buck, Treasurer, 182.63; John P. Buck, Treasurer, Centennial Fund, 74.10.
Total for the month, \$256.73.
Previously reported, \$145.05.
Aggregate since May, \$401.78.

MISSOURI.

Olive Street church, Kansas City, \$5.80; A. E. Rogers, Treasurer, 159.04; A. E. Rogers, Treasurer, Women's Missionary Society, 17.75; Ladies' Society, Salisbury, box frontier missionary, 8.10.
Total for the month, \$190.69.
Previously reported, \$1,031.05.
Aggregate since May, \$1,221.74.

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. D. Boushall, Treasurer, \$1,000.00.
Total for the month, \$1,000.00.
Previously reported, \$5.00.
Aggregate since May, \$1,005.00.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Batesburg, \$10.00; Bethel church, South-east Association, 5.90; First church, Newberry, 8.00; Sunday School First church, Newberry, 6.50; T. M. Bailey, Corresponding Secretary, 6.76; Abner's Creek church, Centennial Fund, 5.00; Abner's Creek church, Centennial Chapel Fund, 5.00; Sunday School Florence, 4.70; Sumter, 9.45; Easley, 4.77; Central Committee Woman's Missionary Society, 72.60; Central Committee Woman's Missionary Society, Havana Girls

School, 1.00; Central Committee Woman's Missionary Society, Centennial Chapel Fund, .69; Hartsville, 9.54; Rosemary church, 6.30; Home Branch church, Santee Association, 1.50; Fort Lawn, 5.00; Switzer, 2.50; Pisgah church, 4.00; Cross Roads Sunday School, 2.68; Graniteville church, 11.50; Milford church, North Greenville Association, 2.05; Four Holes church, Orangeburg Association, 1.80; Mt. Ebal, .55; Church Taylor's Station, 1.80; Sunday School Gowensville, .45; Sunday School, Gowensville, Centennial Fund, .95; Ebenezer church, 1.95; Sumter, 5.30; Richland Spring church, 2.05; Cheraw, 5.00.
Total for the month, \$182.28.
Previously reported, \$258.51.
Aggregate since May, \$440.79.

TENNESSEE.

Missionary Society, Eagleville, \$8.35; Mary E. Nuckols, Murfreesboro, Chapel Fund, 50.00; Macon, 8.50; Ladies' Aid Society, Murfreesboro, 5.00; Woman's Missionary Society, Good Hope, Centennial Chapel Fund, 2.00; First church, Memphis, 7.15; Grand Junction, 1.00.
Total for the month, \$82.00.
Previously reported, \$592.58.
Aggregate since May, \$674.58.

VIRGINIA.

Ladies' Society Mattapony church, box frontier missionary, \$33.00; Norvell Ryland, Treasurer, Centennial Chapel Fund, 693.32; Norvell Ryland, Treasurer Centennial Fund, 800.00.
Total for the month, \$1,526.32.
Previously reported, \$61.76.
Aggregate since May, \$1,588.28.

TEXAS.

Previously reported, \$8.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hanson Place church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Girls' School, Havana, \$63.83.
Total for the month, \$63.83.
Previously reported, \$607.40.
Aggregate since May, \$671.23.
Grand total for the month, \$7,021.63.
Previously reported, \$4,606.66.
Aggregate since May, \$11,628.29.

MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Select Associates
HOME CARE
AND COMFORTS.
SPECIAL ASSISTANCE.
Time and Money Saved.
Education Thorough, Practical.
FULL FACULTY. Send for Catalogue to
J. T. MURFEE, SUPT. MARION, ALA.



THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION
Wake Forest College

Will Open on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1893.
TEN distinct schools in Languages, Sciences, and Philosophy. Chemical and Biological Laboratories. Law School, three professors. Library of 11,000 volumes. Excellent literary societies. Well-equipped Gymnasium. For catalogue or special information, address President C. E. TAYLOR, Wake Forest, N. C.

JUDSON INSTITUTE,

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES,
MARION, ALA.
Stands on high ground in a plot of five acres. Its lawn, affording ample space for exercise, is adorned with graceful walks, native and foreign shade trees and beautiful hedges. The School employs eight teachers in the literary department, four in music, one in art, and three officers in the home department. Send for the catalogue; it gives clear statements on many points of interest to parents and students.
The next session will open September 28.
S. W. AVERETT, PRESIDENT.

**SOUTHERN BAPTIST
Theological Seminary,**
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SESSION of eight months begins first day of October. All studies elective; separate graduation in each subject. Many attend one session, choosing their studies. Degree of English Graduate (Th. B.), or of Ecclesiastical Graduate (Th. B.), often obtained in two sessions; that of full Graduate (Th. M.) often in three, including a very wide range of scholarly work. Many special studies desired. Students sit with instructors. Tuition and rooms free; no fees of any kind. If help is needed for board, address Rev. WILLIAM H. WHEAT; for catalogues or other information, Rev. JOHN A. BRADLEY, Louisville, Ky.

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE



30 years under the administration of one family, resumes Sept. 20, 1903. Twenty-two teachers and officers. Liberal, Free, Practical Arts. Eclectic, Regular, Full Courses. Library, Museum, Laboratory, Observatory and Two Art Studios. THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT A SPECIALTY. Teachers from 26 States, Canada and Cuba. Illustrated Souvenir and Catalogue. C. C. COX, Pres't., LeSHARGE, GA.



SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES.



For nine years located at Glade Spring, Va. The Tenth Session will open on the 14th of September, 1903, at BRISTOL, VA.-TENN. "The Highest and Broadest Culture at the Lowest Cost." Twenty Officers and Teachers, selected from the most famous institutions of learning in the world. Buildings elegant and new; carpeted; newly furnished; heated by steam; lighted by electricity and gas, with hot and cold water; closets and baths on every floor.

Fare elegant and well served. TERMS—reasonable—fixed by the Trustees in the interest of those desiring education. Apply for Catalogue to Rev. J. B. Harrison, Agent of Trustees, or

SAMUEL D. JONES, Prin., Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

WASHINGTON & LEE

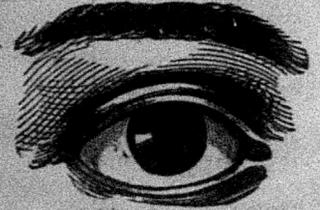
UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Virginia. Academic; Law; Engineering. Opens Sept. 14. For catalogue address G. W. C. LEE, President.

LAW SCHOOL

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA. Opens Sept. 14. For catalogue address JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, Dean.

Roanoke Female College, DANVILLE, VA.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Session of this excellent school for girls and young ladies will open on Wednesday, September 8th. The first session under the present management closed June 6th with most gratifying results, having given entire satisfaction to pupils, patrons and trustees. The prospects for next session are flattering. Boarding capacity limited to fifty. For catalogues, address postal to Rev. C. F. JAMES, R. D. Danville, Va.



A BEAUTIFUL EYE

Is often ruined by Inflammation, Weakness or Granulated Lids Our Old Reliable Eye Water, cures the trouble at once without pain.

BY MAIL, 25 CENTS.

JOHN R. DICKEY DRUG CO., Bristol, Tenn. 2nd Fl.

SUWANEE RIVER ROUTE To Florida.

Double Daily Pullman Car Service, Leaving Atlanta, via Central R. R. 7.10 a. m. and 6.55 p. m., and connecting at Macon with through trains of the

Georgia Southern and Florida R. R., FOR

Jacksonville, Ocala, Tampa, and other Florida Points, without change.

The only line operating Double Daily Solid Trains between Macon and Palatka with Sleeping Cars on night trains.

For Sleeping Car reservation and other information, apply to

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| S. B. WEBB, D. C. HALL, City Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga. | 16 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga. |
| L. J. HARRIS, Union Ticket Agent, Macon, Ga. | |
| W. M. JONES, Fla. Pass. Agent, Jacksonville, Fla. | |
| T. P. A., Macon, Ga. | |
| A. C. KNAPP, Traffic Manager, Macon, Ga. | |

Richmond & Danville R. R.

The Greatest Southern System.



EXTENDING FROM THE MISSISSIPPI TO THE POTOMAC AND THE ATLANTIC.

Route of the famous "Vestibule Limited" trains, operating the only Dining Car service in the South via Atlanta. The Short Line highway between the Great States of the South and Southwest and the East via Washington.

Fast schedules and peerless train service. Through Pullman car service on all trains between Atlanta and Washington. For maps, rates, time cards, or other information address any agent of this Great System.

- W. H. GREEN, General Manager, Washington, D. C.
- W. A. TURK, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Washington, D. C.
- SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager, Washington, D. C.
- S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

—RUNS— Double Daily Line

Pullman Cars

—BETWEEN— ATLANTA AND TAMPA, VIA JACKSONVILLE.

Leave Atlanta.....7.10 a. m. 6.55 p. m.
Arrive Jacksonville...8.30 p. m. 7.40 a. m.
Arrive Tampa.....7.50 a. m. 4.25 p. m.

- J. C. HAUZ, G. P. A., Geo. DOLE WADLEY, Savannah, Ga. Gen. Supt.
- S. E. WEBB, T. P. A., W. F. SHELLEMAN, D. G. HALL, C. T. A., Traffic Manager, 16 Wall Street, Savannah, Ga. Atlanta, Ga.

\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. E. F. JOHNSON 200 - 102 Main St., Richmond, Va. Tel. 27

GET YOUR Blank Books, Ledgers, PRINTING, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping etc., etc., of JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., (THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE), 212½ PRINCE, ALBANY, GA. See Council these before placing your order, we

Southern Express Office. M. O. Postoffice. Telegraph Office.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE (42 years old) claims to stand, as to the substantiality of higher education, in the front rank of American Female Colleges. The least expensive school of its grade, North or South, only SPECIALISTS as teachers; six degrees; every step for solidly; perhaps the most extended curriculum to be found in any Southern female college. Normal courses offered to teachers in Musical and Literary departments; advantages in Music and Art similar to those enjoyed in New York and Boston. Eleven teachers, four males, seven females—some of them of acknowledged adaptability for their work in twenty-five States and abroad. Languages actually studied, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish. Whole course of Pure Mathematics studied, including Calculus. Next session begins Monday, September 4, 1903. Address THE SMITH, A. M., Pres't. (Alumnus of University of Virginia), P. O. Brownsville, Tenn.

GEORGIA FEMALE SEMINARY And Conservatory of Music.

A SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Elegant brick buildings with all modern conveniences. Most beautiful location in the South. Full course in Music, Literature and Art. Best musical advantages in Southern States. An orchestra of twenty-five instruments. Send for catalogue. Address,

A. W. VAN HOOSE, Gainesville, Ga.

North Carolina Sends Greetings to Georgia

What one of her most prominent citizens writes about one of Georgia's Great Remedies. TO THE PUBLIC: After several months' use of King's Royal Germetuer, I must pronounce it in many respects the most marvelous medicine I have ever seen or known for the multitude of its remedial virtues.

First, drawing upon experience, I know that it will cure catarrh. I succeeded the Rev. Dr. Hawthorne as the pastor of a Baltimore church just twenty-one years ago. Removal to a colder and more changeable climate, with want of care in protecting myself, brought on an attack of catarrh that has continued with me ever since until I commenced taking Royal Germetuer some months ago, from the use of which I am now quite entirely well.

Second, it is, as claimed, really a positive cure for stomach troubles, such as indigestion, dyspepsia, sick headache, etc. This I know from experience.

Third, I have never found a better nerve tonic and general invigorator. It gives healthful and refreshing sleep, and as a cure for insomnia ought by all means to take the place of the bromides, chloral and other deleterious, if not dangerous drugs. It is a fine tonic for public speakers, taken both before and after speaking, as I know from experience, and no other tonic or stimulant is needed in rallying from the exhaustion of public, and especially, outdoor speaking. In fine, I used to smile at the enthusiastic testimonials of my personal friends, Rev. Drs. Hawthorne and Henson, concerning Royal Germetuer, but having used a dozen bottles of it, and been made well nigh "every whit whole," I can but adopt the language of the Queen of Sheba and say, "The half has never been told."

Very respectfully, G. W. SANDERLIN, State Auditor North Carolina.

We are endorsed by thousands of our best known people, and are authorized in saying that Germetuer will permanently cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Bowel and Liver Trouble, Female Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, Bladder and Kidney diseases, Skin diseases, such as Scrofula, Eczema, etc., Paralysis, Epilepsy, Erysipelas, Insomnia, and General Debility.

You will find King's Royal Germetuer for sale by all druggists. Price One Dollar per bottle.

KING'S ROYAL GERMETUER CO., Atlanta, Ga. Take Dr. King's Germetuer Pills for the Liver and Constipation.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

Still aims to give to the Sunday-schools of the South a series of Sunday-school helps specially adapted to their needs. The

MISSION INTERESTS of the Convention receive special attention through articles in the Teacher, in the Quarterlies and a separate department, "Kind Words" paper.

Is no other way yet suggested has it been found practicable to put the study of our missions in the regular course of study in our schools.

All the profits accruing from these publications go to further the **SUNDAY SCHOOL INTERESTS** of the South, through the existing State organizations.

Every order secures first-class periodicals, and at the same time helps the mission and Sunday-school work in all our borders.

A full list of Periodicals, as below. Order Third Quarter at once. Samples free. Cards, Broadsides and Manly's Catechisms.

PERIODICALS.

CLUB RATES PER ANNUM:	
THE TEACHER.....	\$ 50
ADVANCED QUARTERLY.....	13
INTERMEDIATE QUARTERLY.....	10
PRIMARY QUARTERLY.....	10
LESSON LEAFLETS.....	10
CHILD'S GUY.....	\$ 25
KIND WORDS, weekly.....	50
KIND WORDS, semi-monthly.....	25
KIND WORDS, monthly.....	16
PICTURE LESSON CARD.....	16

THE LEADER, Address BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD, T. P. BELL, Corresponding Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.