

# OUR \* HOME \* FIELD.

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

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No. 9.

## 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 subscription or advertisements, or other matter pertaining to the paper, should be addressed to

REV. F. C. McCONNELL, Atlanta, Ga.

REV. F. C. McCONNELL, Editor.

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#### REMEMBER.

Make remittances by express, P. O. money orders, postal note and New York exchange. All the banks charge us for collecting checks.

But, above all, remember to make remittances. To say we need money to meet our promises to our missionaries does not express the intensity of our condition.

When there's no money needed, when times get good, when there's no more mission work to do, when all do their duty, but oh! then we'll all be in heaven.

#### ADIEU.

With this issue I must take leave of my friends who have so patiently endured me these few months that I have tried to edit OUR HOME FIELD. I herewith make all due apologies and beg forgiveness for having thus afflicted you. I turn my face again to the Pastorate with joy, because I believe I am providentially led that way, but not without deep and earnest yearnings for the wider prosperity

for the work which I have delightfully enjoyed during my brief connection with the Home Mission Board.

I sincerely hope that I may not be too severely censured for what seems to be fickleness in severing my connection with the Board, after so brief a trial. It is not out of anything connected with the work, the Board itself, or any of its officers. My course is determined purely by my duty to my family, who, it is found, cannot afford my so constant absence from home.

As I go again into the pastorate I am sure it will be with a different feeling toward secretaries from that which I could ever have entertained, had I not been with them in some of their tribulations.

May I add just one word with special reference to the work with which I have been connected, I greatly fear that we do not appreciate the importance of Home Missions. Our Home Board is doing a vast work, but not a tithe of what it ought to be doing. In the field of legitimate Home Mission work there is imperative need of greatly increased efforts. The negroes, the cities, the foreigners and the vast West furnish a wide opportunity, and threaten fearful results if we do not avail ourselves now, of the opportunity.

With sincere love for all the readers of OUR HOME FIELD and all the workers connected with the Home Board, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

Your Brother in Christ,

F. C. McCONNELL.

#### The Forty-ninth Convention.

The convention at Dallas was a great meeting. The warehouse in which we met was one of the few places that has furnished room, and at the same time made it possible for the speakers to be heard. The president wisely appointed ushers and succeeded happily in preserving admirable order. With a little exception, the spirit of the convention was very fine. It is possible that the debates were not of as high order as they have been at other conventions, still they

were very fine. The two questions around which interest centered, the representation question, and the debts of our Boards, did not furnish themes that were likely to draw out the kind of debate to strike the popular ear; while this is true, these subjects did elicit speakers and arguments that displayed the keenest logic and the profoundest philosophy. All in all this was a great convention. It showed more and more the solidity of the brotherhood. It had an air of firmness and purpose. No new and striking measures were adopted. Several novel changes were suggested and whispered around, but none of them reached maturity. Willingham of the Foreign Board was greatly encouraged. He said, at the close of one of the collections toward paying the debt, that it was the happiest day of his life; Dr. Tichenor, of the Home Board was "calm and serene,"—as placid as a May morning. Bell of the Sunday school Board was wreathed in smiles.

The preaching on Sunday morning is reported to be of very high order. Great crowds filled the many splendid houses of worship in Dallas, and great themes were worthily handled by the preachers. We hope and pray God that great good was done.

It was remarked by some one that possibly no city of its size ever had as much religious service in one day, as Dallas had on that day.

May the God of nations give wisdom to the convention, and may His choice grace be upon Dallas and great results follow our gathering within her gates.

#### WOMAN'S WORK.

The ladies meeting was a grand success; there was no flourish, but a meeting for true, solid work. The sisters meet together to make reports of work already done, and lay plans for future work, they do not provide, even, to be regaled with eloquent speeches and entertained by public performances. They go on with the routine work with the enthusiasm of determined purpose.

Advanced steps were taken to do

more work among the negroes and foreigners. Mothers and childrens training schools among the negroes is a work now undertaken, with small beginnings, but will do much good and greatly increase in the near future. I charge you brethren to help those sisters who labor with us in the Gospel.

#### To Dallas and Return.

The late trip to the Southern Baptist Convention at Dallas, Tex., over the Georgia Pacific, Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham and the Cotton Belt Railroads deserves to be remembered by all the party who took this route, as one of the most pleasant journeys ever made. The usual fatigue and worry of a long journey, displaced by an enjoyable and every way superb service. Day coaches, reclining chair cars, splendid parlor cars and Pullman buffet sleepers were furnished so that every passenger could avail himself of all the modern conveniences of travel. The train was furnished with three organs, in three separate coaches, which afforded all the music loving travelers means of happily passing the time. Instead of straggling back home, as we have hitherto done, from the convention, our special train was kept at Dallas and brought back in a body, with all the kindness and attention possible.

The HOME FIELD extends the thanks of the large party, to the management and agents of this splendid route, and commends it to all who wish an easy and speedy trip to the West.

The Preacher's Magazine for March is the third number of the fourth volume. The leading sermons are entitled "The Fellowship of His Sufferings," by Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, and "The Resurrection of Jesus," by the Rev. Joseph Berry. The Rev. F. L. Wiseman writes on "Mission Preaching: Its Matter and Methods," and the Rev. C. O. Eldridge on "Grasping a Thought;" Being Pages for Young Preachers. Among the other articles we notice "The Blood of

Sprinkling," by the Rev. Thomas Stephens, "The Healthfulness of Religions," by Thain Davidson, D. D., "How a Commentator was Made:" Being an Interview with Dr. J. Agar Beet, and the senior editor, the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse continues his article on "Moses," writing this month on "The Serpent in the Wilderness." The Homiletical Department is complete, several outlines of Easter Sermons being given by distinguished clergymen. Notes on the International Sunday-school Lessons. Outline Addresses on the Golden Texts, and About Books are among various subject headings. The magazine is published monthly at \$1.50 per year, single copies 15c. Wilber B. Ketcham, Publisher, 2 Cooper Union, New York.

#### OUR INDEBTEDNESS.

The Board reported to the Convention a debt on its work for the past year of about \$6,500. This was far less than was apprehended by many of the friends of the Board, and they were gratified that the amount was so small. One of them remarked that the Home Board had come through this trying year in better condition than any other Baptist Board North or South.

The Board made no special appeal to the denomination. It simply placed the facts before the churches and left them to their convictions of duty.

It is gratifying to note that had three states contributed their usual amounts the Board could have met every obligation and had a small balance left in the treasury. These three states were Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia. The reasons of their failure to make their full contributions to the Board are apparent. Alabama has suffered more from the stringency of the times than any other state.

The North Carolina State Board was burdened with a debt which the Convention of that state which met last December instructed to pay off at all hazards. Other interests were laid aside for this purpose, and not until April was this accomplished. Then it was too late to collect the usual amounts for the Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Virginia sympathizes more deeply with the Foreign Mission Board than any other state, and when that Board was struggling with a debt of \$40,000, she came up with a noble contribution of

nearly \$20,000, but she lessened her contribution to the Home Board about \$2,000.

Will our friends remember that though the Home Board has made no appeal for special contributions, the debt we carry is a burden upon our work. Wide doors of usefulness are open before us, some of which the Convention has instructed us to enter. This we can do only by the aid of the churches. We ask that the churches shall send us their contributions as early as they can, and that the contributions from every church shall be enlarged by an increase in the number of those who contribute.

I. T. T.

#### How Many Will Do Likewise?

The "Three Groves German Baptist Church," near "Aluce," Mo., has a membership of 36. They recently gave me, for home missions, \$51.10, being very nearly an average of \$1.42 per member. How many will do likewise?

In "Gasconade Co.," Mo., after a recent service at a "German Baptist Church," an *unconverted* man came forward and gave the pastor \$100.00 for missions.

How many Christians will do likewise?

Fraternally,

W. L. BOYER,  
Cor. Sec., Home Mis., for Mo.  
Marshall, Mo. P. O. Box 566.

STATION A, St. Joseph, Mo.,  
May 5th, 1894.

DEAR DR. TICHENOR:

Please find below statement of work done on this field during month of April:

I delivered 9 sermons and conducted 5 prayer-meetings. Our Sabbath school has 56 pupils on the list, but we averaged only 37 as many children are sick with the measles. I traveled 24 miles to and from our Mission Station at Palermo, where I go once the month and once one of the deacons of the church. The outlook there is very bright, it being a German settlement, and our meetings are very well attended. Religious visits I made 38, and distributed 142 pages of tracts. Collection for H. M., of S. C. B., \$2.46.

Our work has not prospered as much as I expected it would after the organization of the church; the people are too much taken up with the struggle of obtaining a livelihood during these hard times. Yet they take more and more to us, and call me frequently to their sick ones, and also to preach fune-

al sermons, with the exclusion of their own ministers. I think this to be a great step forwards. We hope and pray for God's guidance and blessing.

As much as I would like to go to the S. B. Convention, I must forego this pleasure, as my financial circumstances will not permit me to do so.

With prayer for your welfare and the cause of Christ everywhere, I am

Yours in His name,  
OTTO BECKELMANN.

#### Forty-ninth Annual Report OF THE HOME MISSION BOARD, Southern Baptist Convention, MAY, 1894.

For the first time in its history, the present Board is called upon to report deaths among its members. During the past year two who had been associated with it from the time of its removal to Atlanta, have rested from their labors and entered upon their rewards.

Brethren Rev. John D. Stewart, for eleven years the honored President of the Board, and Marion C. Kiser, who had served it for an equal length of time, ceased their earthly warfare and went home to enjoy the rest that remains to the people of God.

After the last session of the Convention the Board completed its organization by the election of I. T. Tichenor, Corresponding Secretary, F. C. McConnell, Assistant Secretary, and Walker Dunson, Treasurer.

The receipts of the Board have been less than was anticipated at the beginning of the year. This diminution, taken in connection with the increase of its work, has resulted in an indebtedness of about 6,500.00.

#### SUMMARY OF WORK.

Missionaries.....	381
Weeks of labor.....	16,289
Churches and stations.....	1,229
Sermons and addresses.....	34,024
Prayer-meetings.....	3,017
Baptisms.....	4,470
Received by letter.....	4,039
Total additions.....	8,509
Sunday Schools.....	429
Pupils and teachers.....	19,381
Religious visits.....	52,197
Churches constituted.....	133
Houses of worship built.....	67
Bibles Testaments distributed.....	1,750
Tracts distributed.....	390,750

During the year four of our State organizations, those of Maryland, North Carolina, Mississippi and Tennessee, have come into co-operation with the Board as to a part or the whole of their work.

This action was entirely voluntary upon the part of these organizations. The only State Boards that do not co-operate with us are those of Virginia, South Carolina and Missouri. This method of working together has been the policy of the Board since its organization in 1845. In its first annual report to the Convention it says:

"Most of the State organizations have become auxiliary to this Board. It is desirable that all domestic missionary societies and district associations (as many of them perform much missionary labor) should form this relation and forward reports to this Board, that the full amount of domestic missionary labor performed in the bounds of the Southern Convention may be ascertained and embodied in the reports of the Convention."

This policy of the Board has met with the uninterrupted approval of the Convention from that time until the present.

State organizations have been encouraged to adopt it by the Convention's allowing them representation on funds raised for such co-operative work as well as on those paid directly into the treasuries of the Board. This policy has been fruitful of good, not only to the Board, but to the State organizations adopting it. In no case has there ever arisen any trouble between the Board and the State organizations, co-operating with it, nor after being adopted by any State, has it ever been abandoned.

The Home Board has everywhere strengthened the State Boards, enabling them to do a larger work and thus create deeper and wider interest in the churches for all mission work at home and abroad. Examples of the beneficial influence of this system of co-operation are seen to-day in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. Without it some of these States would have been compelled to look elsewhere for aid, and would have been tempted to terminate their connection with the Convention.

#### OUR HOME FIELD

Is a necessary means of communication with the churches. Increased efforts have been made to enlarge its circulation. The Board would be glad to get it into every Baptist family in the land. Several of the State Conventions have passed resolutions favoring the consolidation of all the mission papers published by the Boards of the Convention. This pro,osal

meets our cordial approval: More than a year ago such an arrangement was proposed to the other Boards of the Convention, but circumstances were not then favorable to such a union. We are sure such a consolidation of these papers can be made as will result in a greatly enlarged circulation, in diminished cost, and increased usefulness to the work of the Convention.

#### WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION.

In submitting the report of the Woman's Missionary Union, the Board repeats with emphasis the commendation it has previously given of the zeal and energy of those women whose unrequited labors have resulted in so large a contribution to the funds to the Board.

Their report herewith submitted shows that the Woman's Mission Societies of our churches have contributed \$21,613.00 to the work of the Board. With the exception of last year (the Centennial) this is the largest amount ever contributed by them in a single year.

#### SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION, AUXILIARY TO S. B. C., APRIL, 1893 TO APRIL, 1894.

In accordance with the expressed wish of the Convention, Woman's Missionary Union renders its sixth annual report through the Home Board:

Letters written.....	15,255
Postals written.....	734
Leaflets, pamphlets, etc., dist'd.....	72,757
Mission cards (prayer).....	19,115
Mite barrels.....	5,317
Chapel cards.....	2,134

#### DISTRIBUTION OF "MISSIONARY DAY"

LITERATURE TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.	
Pyramid mite boxes.....	47,051
Programs.....	46,504
Circulars.....	39,729

In May, 1893, four lines of work were submitted to Woman's Missionary Union, through recommendations from the Home Board, viz: 1. Moneyed contributions for and boxes to frontier missionaries. 2. Schools in Cuba. 3. Foreign population and negroes. 4. Sunday school Missionary Day.

1. Regular contributions have been sought for salaries of missionaries, and special effort has been made through distribution of circulars from the Home Board, showing urgent need of help from the societies. The "hard times," coupled with local disasters in the Southwest, made additional demand for boxes of clothing, etc., which has been generously responded to. Two hundred and eleven boxes, valued at \$11,372.25, have been sent to ten States and Terri-

ories, thereby helping to retain many a man at his post.

2. Contributions for schools in Cuba have been made, while eighteen beds, at \$25 each, have been furnished for the Havana Hospital. A Cuban boy and girl are specially educating by two Central Committees.

3. Various efforts are making among foreigners, the Chinese, Mexicans and Germans. The German female missionary employed by the Board is doing great good and is substantially aided by Woman's Missionary Societies. The sentiment for organized work among colored women and children is growing and bearing fruit in Mothers' Meetings, Industrial Schools, Bible Classes and Missionary Societies.

4. Sunday school Missionary day was undertaken at the express desire of the three Convention Boards, they issuing the appeal and Woman's Missionary Union making and carrying out the plans. Letters were written to 9,319 Sunday school Superintendents, enclosing samples of programs, appeal and Pyramid Mite Boxes. Orders for 37,185 programs and 37,732 pyramids were filed in Baltimore. An equal division of expenses and receipts have been made by the Home and Foreign Boards. Exact moneyed results cannot be determined because definite reports are not made to the Boards.

The dissemination of missionary literature through leaflets, in two departments of *Foreign Mission Journal*, in a page in every issue of *Kind Words*, and in monthly contributions of missionary data bearing on the Mission Card topics, to fourteen Southern Baptist papers—these are the regular methods employed to increase and stimulate missionary interest and activity.

Six hundred and thirteen dollars and twelve cents have been the half of Woman's Missionary Union expenses for printing, expressage, typewriting, etc., defrayed by the Home Board.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE W. ARMSTRONG,  
Cor. Sec. W. M. U.

The mission work of the Board naturally divides itself into three departments:

1. Work among foreign populations.
2. Work among the negroes.
3. Work among our own native white people.
4. To these must be added its work of church building.

#### FOREIGN POPULATION.

The Board has missions among the Germans in Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas, and among the French in Missouri and Louisiana. The progress of work among this class of people is usually slow. Views of religion imbibed in their native land are difficult to eradicate, and the truth permeates slowly minds preoccupied by superstitions and erroneous views of gospel truths. But when done, it is permanent. The majority of converts among them exhibit a devotion to the Master's work, and a liberality that puts to shame the average Baptist of Anglo-Saxon birth.

The work in Baltimore is of peculiar interest. This port receives a larger foreign immigration than any other except New York. Fifty thousand immigrants from foreign lands here reach our shores every year. To these new comers special attention is given. While they are furnished with religious truth in every way in which it is possible to convey it to them, attention is also given to their physical needs. These strangers within our gates are shown such helpfulness in all things as become those who love the souls and bodies of men, and who seek by all proper methods to win them to the Saviour. These emigrants bear with them to their new homes, perchance in the far west, the remembrance of the faces and kindly words of those who helped them in the day of their perplexity or the time of their sorrow. Such attentions are bread cast upon the waters which will come back reduplicated in after days.

Our mission in Kansas City greatly needs a house of worship. We trust that the efforts of the laborious past or will at an early day be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

The work among the Mexicans in Texas is of great promise. The brother who conducts it is a devoted servant of the Master, and ought to receive far more help than the Board could possibly give him the past year. A house of worship in El Paso should be built at the earliest day possible.

#### INDIANS.

The work of the Board among these people has always been confined to the Indian Territory. This work has been so successful and so long continued that it has now closely approximated in its character and conditions our work among the white people of the frontier.

There are now in the Indian Territory:

Associations.....	16
Churches.....	301
Church members.....	13,844

The large and increasing white population of the Territory are demanding greater attention year by year. Shut out from the schools established for the education of Indian children, our brethren are exceedingly anxious for a good school located somewhere near the center of the Territory to which their children might be sent. The Board has been strongly urged to aid in establishing such an institution.

#### CUBA.

Our work in Cuba still exhibits the same features of interest which has characterized it from the beginning. There is the clearest indication that it is breaking the hold which the Catholic church has so long held upon the spiritual and temporal interests of that people.

In a letter transmitting his annual report to the Board, Brother Diaz says: "About our work I can say to-day that it never was so prosperous as it is now. We generally have good congregations on Sundays, and in our weekly prayer meetings. New candidates has been baptised in numbers of one hundred and fifty, and a great enthusiasm prevail in the old members. Your missionaries work with a great deal of zeal, and instead to be tire they are all full of enthusiasm in their preaching, visiting and doing all their missionary work. If you see them work you will think they has commence in this work *last week*, such is the faith and enthusiasm they have. Bro. Jones did nicely; he is a very good worker, and very active. He have an English congregation of forty people, and hope by next winter he will have more congregation. He commence to speak Spanish, and the words he knows he pronounce well; soon he will speak Spanish better than I do English, and he will be a great helper to our cause here.

"In order to push more our work we need *two things*—one is to develop at once the female school, to put in it American teachers, have a better location than they have, and soon you will see the result. I have a great hope that Brother Jones will take this department of work.

"The second need is the development of our women's and children's hospital. I have, as I told you, a home outside of the city for that purpose—we pay \$60.00 rent,

but it is a beautiful place—it have about three acres of land, and the house have all the conveniences for that purpose. I try to keep it in good order to make attractive the place.

"Our Medical School here has offered to give me \$3,000 cash to build a ward, and an appropriation of \$1,500 a year to support the twenty beds in it. Also the Children's Association told me if I have twenty beds for them in our hospital they will give me \$2,000 a year.

"The young doctors come daily to our places for practice, and a great many of them are interested in our movement. Still these promises are at present only promises. I do not know if they will be able to agree to do it, but this branch of our work is very important too. Six of the best doctors help me in this work—they are not Christians yet, but they speak very highly about our religion. I hope the Lord will bless this new enterprise."

Brother E. Pendleton Jones, of whose appointment to this field the Convention was advised last year, has done a good work, especially among the English-speaking people of Havana. We regret to say that his health has suffered to such an extent that both his physicians and Brother Diaz advise his temporary return to this country.

#### NEGROES.

From its very organization the Convention has been interested in the welfare of these people.

A resolution passed by the body that drafted the Constitution in 1845, reads as follows:

*Resolved*, "That the Domestic Mission Board be instructed to take all prudent measures for the religious instruction of our colored population."

From that time to the present there has never been a session of this body when the religious needs of these people did not claim a share of the thought and interest of the members who composed it. After the civil strife had made them free, at its very first meeting in 1866, the Convention expressed itself as follows:

*Resolved*, "That in our changed relations to the colored people, we recognize as heretofore our solemn obligation to give religious instruction to them by all those means which God has ordained for the salvation of men."

Twice at least this Convention has made formal overtures to our brethren of the North to aid them

in work among these people. At the session of the Convention in Memphis in 1867, a committee, of which Rev. A. M. Poindexter was Chairman, submitted a report on this subject, of which the following was a part:

*Resolved*, "That this Convention having learned, though informally and unofficially, that the American Baptist Home Mission Society is desirous of aiding in the instruction of this class of our population, the Domestic Mission Board be desired to make known to that society our willingness to receive aid in this work by appropriation to the Boards of this Convention."

At Baltimore in 1868, where a delegation from the Home Mission Society appeared and submitted a formal communication, the Convention, through its committee, of which Dr. E. T. Winkler, then President of the Home Mission Board, was Chairman, made reply, in which it employs the following language:

"A reference in the letter of the Home Mission representatives to 'the emancipated millions of the Southern States,' shows that their attention has been turned to the case of so many unfortunates now without adequate guardianship against the appeals of passion, and the terrors of superstition, and the heartlessness of intrigue, and the imminence of vice and crime.

"Could the Home Mission Society, while conforming to its constitutional obligations, render us assistance here, we are sure that much good might be effected so far as this class is concerned. Their evangelization would at once contribute to the good of our country and to the glory of our Saviour's name. Conscious of the risk of being misunderstood, and restricted in utterance by a sense of the proper and the becoming, we yet feel constrained by the great interests at stake to renew the suggestion made in the concluding report of the Minutes of 1867."

To neither of these overtures was any favorable response ever made.

The demands of duty to these people become more and more urgent as the years go by. We must not suffer the need of our white population to absorb so largely our means and our interest as to exclude proper efforts in their behalf. We must give more to these millions who, though of alien blood, live with us on the same soil and share with us the weal or woe of that country which is the native land of both. The ques-

tion, "How can we best help them?" is a grave one. The Board has given to it long and careful thought. The conclusion it has reached has been confirmed by years of experience. It has become a well-grounded conviction that our chief work for them must be the better fitting of their active ministry for the instruction and government of the churches placed under their care. Most effective work has been done in this direction during the past year. That done by Rev. J. M. Brittain, in Georgia, and Rev. W. H. McAlpine, in Alabama, has come nearer the true ideal of such work than has ever before been attained. The board will be glad to unite with State Boards in other States in the promotion of this work.

Of Brother McAlpine's work in Alabama, the State Board says:

"Brother McAlpine is doing a work among the colored ministers which is being blest of God, approved by our pastors and churches and appreciated by our colored brethren."

Of Dr. Brittain, the report of the Georgia State Board says:

"He has labored very faithfully and with gratifying results, eliciting the confidence and hearty commendation of those among whom, and for whom he has labored, both white and colored."

#### OUR NATIVE WHITE POPULATION.

Is after all the greatest mission field of the Board. It is greater not only in the numbers to be reached, but in the world-wide influence that will result from its evangelization. This country, inhabited by this restless, aggressive, enterprising, grasping Anglo-Saxon race, is the greatest mission field of the globe. To subject it to the will of the Master is to provide for the speedy conquest of the world.

Nearly fifty years ago the Board began mission work among the Indians in the Ind. Ter. and in the then new State of Texas. The work among the Indians has been one of the most remarkable in the history of modern missions. The membership among them, in proportion to population, is now equal to that of our strongest Baptist States. They have been reclaimed from barbarism. They support a well organized government. They have opened farms, builded houses, established schools and are prepared, if they so desired, to enter this great federation of States as a constituent member. But wonderful as has been the success of missions among them, who will

venture to compare it with the mission work that has been done in Texas? About an equal time and an equal amount has been expended on these two fields and the work was begun among a nearly equal population. To-day Texas has an organized host of Baptist believers, which, if thoroughly equipped and consecrated, is capable of doing a work for the world fully equal to that now done by the entire Southern Baptist Convention.

Let the enlightening influence of the gospel go out from these Southern States to all places where the cotton grown out of the soil now goes, and it will enswathe the world in the life-giving power of our blessed Christianity. If the thorough evangelization of America means, as it surely does, the evangelization of the world—if writing "Holiness to the Lord" upon the hearts and the possessions of this people means the enthronement of Christ over the nations, it is impossible to use words too strong or a devotion too absorbing in our advocacy of missions at home.

#### OUR CITIES.

The last quarter of a century has been remarkable for the shifting of industrial centers, and the consequent migration of our population. Our cities have assumed an importance, and have been invested with a power they never possessed before. These have always been the points where our Baptist cause was weakest. Richmond perhaps is the only city in the South where Baptist churches have a larger membership than those of any other denomination. In Baltimore, New Orleans, Washington and St. Louis, the four largest cities in the bounds of the Convention, the Baptists constitute a small minority of the population. Louisville is the only city of the first class in the South where the Baptists are equal to other denominations. In cities of the next class, as Nashville, Memphis, Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta and Galveston, the numerical inferiority of our Baptist churches is in many of them painfully manifest. There are more than a hundred cities in the South where we ought, the coming year, were it possible to do so, to organize one or more churches and help them build places of worship.

Two years ago a memorial from the State Board of Louisiana startled the Convention with facts showing that there were not less than 250,000 of the population of that State destitute of the gospel.

But investigation shows that the single city of St. Louis has a larger destitution than the State of Louisiana.

The Board is doing what it can to help our cause in these centers of influence. In addition to its work among the foreign population in Baltimore, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, it is helping our native white population in Washington, Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans. It has assisted in building houses of worship in Atlanta, Jacksonville and Pensacola. It has negotiated for a house of worship in New Orleans for the First Baptist Church in that city. Our cause there has been greatly strengthened, and under the leadership of the Brothers Purser was never so encouraging.

No city of the South has a more promising future than New Orleans. The opening of the canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, and the construction of the ship transit across the Nicaraguan peninsula, opening to it the trade of China, Japan, Australia and all the islands of the Pacific, must multiply its wealth and population.

More and more these great centers should receive the attention of the Convention. With the divine blessing they would prove the fruitful fields amply repaying in coming years all the toil and expenditure they may now receive. There is no more fertile soil, and none from which the cause of the Redeemer will reap a more generous harvest.

#### MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

Under the fostering care of the Board there have been established, as reported last year, in North Georgia, eight Baptist High Schools. These schools have been stimulated and encouraged by the Board during the past year. They are doing a much needed and most valuable work for this section of the State. These schools own property to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, and have under instruction the present year about 1,200 pupils.

In Western North Carolina, where the Board has been working for years, the Convention, which comprises about twenty thousand Baptists, has within it five High Schools and contemplates the establishment of others.

At Williamsburg, in Kentucky, under the fostering care of the Baptists of that State, a splendid school has been established, the salutary influence of which has

penetrated all the mountain region of that State.

The Board repeats what it said in its last report:

"The most effective and economical method of helping this vast body of Baptists is by denominational schools, conducted by men and women who sympathize with their needs and are wise to stimulate their desire for higher attainments and a nobler life."

Before many years the Board hopes to see this whole region from Alabama to Pennsylvania dotted over with schools, where science shall serve the more clearly to show that Jesus is the world's Redeemer, and that the voice of Christianity is the voice of God.

#### WHAT WE NEED.

Could the Board of this Convention receive from the million and a half of the Baptists of the South a sum equal to that received from a constituency scarcely more than half as large by the Board of our Northern brethren, envied by conditions so favorable to the growth of our principles, what might not be accomplished by this Convention both at home and abroad. We ought to double our forces at New Orleans, and there is scarcely a city in the South which does not need to enlarge the work being done within it for the saving of its population. They should not be allowed to drift into the spiritual condition of New York and Chicago, where hundreds of thousands are almost as destitute of gospel privileges as though they lived in a heathen land.

Then our mountain region and our great frontier require five times the aid now given to them. We are doing nothing for the negro population compared with their needs or our duty.

Cuba needs a great enlargement of appliances to supplement and strengthen the great work the Lord is doing there. Then there are thousands of struggling churches that deserve help to secure a house where they may worship God. Five hundred thousand dollars might be wisely expended by the Home Mission Board in the field whose cultivation is committed to its hands. Will the day ever come when consecrated believers will give it that sum?

#### SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

The incoming convention year will complete the first half century of the Southern Baptist Convention.

As we look back over the past we see much to excite our grati-

tude, in the growth of our denominational principles, in the multiplication of our churches, in the establishment of our institutions of learning, in the intellectual elevation of our ministry, in the social position of our people and in the deep and widespread influence exerted by truths we have held with such unfaltering devotion. In this half century the number of our membership has been increased from 450,000 to 2,500,000, and the progress made in many other directions has fully equalled that made in the increase of our numbers. Here to-day we may raise our Ebenezer, and with glad and grateful hearts inscribe upon it, "Hitherto the Lord has helped us."

And yet our rejoicings are beclouded by the painful fact that the spirit of missions has made so little progress in our churches. It is estimated that of the one million and a half of our church members, not more than one-third of them ever give anything to mission work. We are nurturing in our churches a million of baptized believers who ignore alike the purpose for which our God sent His Son into the world, the great command of our Savior, and the needs of a race perishing in its guilt.

Nor is the estimate too great. In one of our large city churches, where especial pains have been taken to secure contributions from every member, the contributors reach about one-fifth of the membership. In another, where a liberal contribution was taken for one of our Mission Boards, the number contributing was confined to less than a hundred out of a membership of more than a thousand. In another of our wealthy and more liberal churches, it is stated that the contributors to mission work do not exceed one hundred out of a membership of more than twelve hundred. These are among our best churches, composed of some of our most intelligent and best informed membership, having pastors who are alive to our mission work, and who are among the foremost in the advocacy of our religious enterprises.

For this condition some remedy ought to be sought most diligently until it be found. This Convention ought not to be content until our entire membership are

heartily in sympathy with the work of saving the world, and actively engaged in its accomplishment. And why not begin now? Why not take such measures here and now as are needed to inaugurate

at our next meeting some plan by which these multitudes of our Baptist hosts may be brought up to the help of the Lord? Persuaded as we are that no matter of great importance will come before this body, we respectfully ask that this be referred to a committee for consideration and action.

This Convention, representing the largest body of Baptist in the world, covering an area of country, a majority of whose twenty millions of people accept the truths of Christianity as we hold them, ought to be the most potent human factor in the world's redemption. Let our churches be once imbued with the spirit of missions, and their membership lifted out of the low and selfish views of Christianity so prevalent among them; let the end for which our Redeemer came into the world and died, inspire them as a real purpose of a Christian life, and then this Convention, by the divine blessing, will become foremost among the hosts of God, who will subdue the world to Him.

#### RESIGNATION.

It has already gone out through the denominational press that Brother F. C. McConnell has accepted the call of the First Baptist church in Lynchburg, Va.

At the last meeting of the Board Brother McConnell tendered his resignation to take effect the first of June. The Board has the highest appreciation of the service Brother McConnell has rendered during his short connection with it, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That in accepting the resignation of Rev. F. C. McConnell, Assistant Secretary, the Board feels it to be its duty to testify to his conscientious care, zeal and fidelity in the discharge of the duties of his office.

*Resolved*, That in view of the fact that Brother McConnell has so ably and acceptably served the Board, we deeply regret his resignation, and accept it only in deference of his convictions of duty.

#### PONDER. PRAY. PROMOTE.

Never, in the history of our country was there a greater demand for Christian workers, and consecrated Christian wealth, in the field of "Home Missions," than at the present. Its territory embraces the best and fairest portion of the earth; extending from the icy regions of the North to the Mexican seas of the sunny south-land; from the Atlantic on the East, to the Pacific on the West.

## LIVE TALKS TO LIVE PEOPLE.

BY LANSING BURROWS, D. D.

One of Charles Dickens's characters was a schoolmaster who combined instruction with practical illustration. When a boy spelled and defined botany, he was sent to weed the garden; and when he spelled horse, he went out and rubbed him down. That was an amusing conceit, but it had a philosophic twist to it after all. You go into your young people's meeting and you learn a great amount of theory. Did it ever strike you how much ancient history and geography you have to learn when you are studying the Bible? Take these current lessons in the Sabbath school scheme for the half year. You have learned much about Mesopotamia and you can tell where Mount Moriah is, and you are pretty well up on a lot of customs that have fallen into desuetude through sheer age. Then after you have drunk in all the mysterious ancient lore that has poured out of commentaries, lesson helps, and newspaper side lights, you go into your prayer meeting and consider the more abstract questions of soul culture and development. Suppose you learn something about the spiritual history and geography of your own community. Suppose you put into practice the suggestions that grow out of your reflections in the prayer circle. You can do it. If you have a pastor who is worth anything at all, that is what he is doing all the time. I have already intimated that what constitutes the peril of youth, religious as well as secular, is idleness. If you can find some religious thing to do, and will go at it, the matter of temptation to do questionable things settles itself. There was a little child once who thought her last name was "Don't." It was always "Mary Don't" from morning to night. So she introduced herself that way, and thereby taught her too unwise mother a lesson. Many of our excellent church members have no other word for the young than "Don't."

Let me ~~ask~~ you to do. Like Mr. Squeers, when you get an idea in a book, see if you can put it into practice. In addition to the actual joy of accomplishing something for the Master and his kingdom, you will find you have no time for foolishness. Let me illustrate from real life: Not very far from me there is a home for aged widows. It is a place of calm serenity. If there is an in-

mate who is not a patient, waiting Christian, I do not know her. I think God must have put burdens upon these delightful old ladies and thrown their lives into shadows to give some young folks I wot of an occasion to lift burdens and illuminate the darkness. We know there was once a man born blind, not because of any sin, but to be the means of glorifying God; and that same blind man has been the instrument in God's hands of giving sight to millions of people ever since. I wonder if he isn't glad now of those weary days of darkness, since he knows how much good he gave occasion for. So these words of God's providence give occasion for some of the sweetest ministries from young people that I know of. There are young girls who go with flowers in their hands and with the glow and freshness of youth on their faces, to sit down and read the Bible to these dear souls, and sometimes, in a little group of them, even kneel down and pray; and I have seen the worn and withered faces—faces that are very grave and sedate, because the years have been burdensome and the heart sorrows have been heavy—shine as if an angel had been talking to them. Then I know where there are folks who never had been taught to read, to whom some young life comes, armed with the Word of God, for a quiet half hour unfolding of its blessed comforts.

That is what I mean by studying spiritual history and geography. Find out where people live who are blind or ignorant, and make appointments to simply read God's Word to such. There are mean and comfortless homes in which a sick child lies. Suppose you gather a handful of sweet-scented blossoms and put them where the languid eyes may borrow some of their brightness. Suppose you take a stroll about and note how many children there are that are simply running wild because nobody cares whether they go to a Sunday school or not. You would find a number of them who see the inside of no church, because, as their mothers would have it, they haven't clothes good enough. That is a good field for a consecrated needle. There are people always moving into town or moving about in town. It is a good thing to be finding out such, and if they are too old for you to visit and invite to church, the same result might obtain if you told the pastor about them; nobody is too

old for a pastor to visit and invite.

Don't object now, and say that I am talking about work for girls. Eliminate what I say about the needle, and it is just as much boy's work. We call such work angelic; people who go about it we call angels. Look in your Bible, and you will not find a single instance of a female angel; they are all men, unless in the great host on the eve of the nativity there was a mixed chorus setting the world aflame with harmony and beauty. I know better, my boy, about this kind of work; because the most efficient help in the homes of the poor and in the ministry to humble life is being rendered by young men; and how they do thrive on it! how their faces shine after it! how beautiful they are as they come into their meetings! You don't need to argue with them about what a Christian may or may not do; there are no vexatious problems to solve with them; the "evil spirit" has gone out of their hearts, but these are not tenantless, for the "good Spirit" has come in and that which was "swept and garnished" stays so, and there is no room for the evil spirit to get back again, to say nothing of the seven others that want a good home in a foolish heart.—*Young Peoples Leader.*

## CRIME AND THE NEGRO.

Bishop Penick's Figures in Reply to Frederick Douglass.

## Record of the Southern States.

FEWER COLORED PRISONERS ARE CONFINED THERE IN PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION THAN IN ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE COUNTRY—STATISTICS OF THE CENSUS.

Bishop C. Clifton Penick, agent of the Protestant Episcopal Church commission for work among the colored people, in speaking yesterday of the address made by Frederick Douglass in Washington Tuesday night, said:

"Douglass intimates what has long been charged and believed, that in the South there is less chance for negroes getting justice than in the North. Every word he says against lawless mobs can be reiterated by all lovers of law. That the negro does seem to be having a hard time facts and figures show, but exactly who is to blame for this hard time is not so easily shown. If the census figures of 1890 are correct they show one of two things or both, that the negro is better South than he is North or

that the Southern people deal more leniently with his crimes.

"The census divided this country into five great portions. These are:

"The North Atlantic division comprising Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

"South Atlantic, comprising Delaware, Maryland, District Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

North Central, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

"South Central, comprising Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

"Western division, comprising Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska.

"The following table shows at a glance how things stand North, South, Central and West:

Divisions	North Atlantic		South Atlantic		North Central		South Central		Western	
	White population.	Negro population.	White population.	Negro population.	White population.	Negro population.	White population.	Negro population.	White population.	Negro population.
White population.	17,121,081	2,300,000	5,052,110	2,300,000	21,011,027	1,412,100	1,412,100	1,412,100	1,412,100	1,412,100
Negro population.	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	1,412,100	1,412,100	1,412,100	1,412,100	1,412,100	1,412,100
White prisoners.	620	2,007	2,007	2,007	2,007	2,007	2,007	2,007	2,007	2,007
Number of whites to each prisoner.	27,761	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151
Negro prisoners.	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
Number of negroes to each prisoner.	17,121	17,121	17,121	17,121	17,121	17,121	17,121	17,121	17,121	17,121
Homicides by whites.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Number of whites to each homicide.	17,121	17,121	17,121	17,121	17,121	17,121	17,121	17,121	17,121	17,121
Homicides by negroes.	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
Number of negroes to each homicide.	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128

"In the South Atlantic and South Central divisions there is one negro for every two white persons, yet those negroes furnish but one prisoner to every 269 and 335 respectively. In the rest of the entire country there is but one negro to every 58 white people, and yet they furnish one prisoner to every 134, 157, 105 respectively. Looking at the homicides we see the North Atlantic gives one prisoner to every 2,176 negroes, while the South Atlantic gives but one to every 4,167. The North Central

gives one to every 1,667 negroes, the South Central one to every 2,277, and the Western one to every 677.

"Now when we consider that sentences of imprisonment South are much longer than they are North it adds still more to the South's favorable bearing toward the negro. Whatever conditions or explanations may lie back of these figures I do not propose to discuss, but simply to give facts gathered from the census and calculations based on these facts. They are terrible enough to sadden any heart, and especially are those from the vast uncrowded Western division. But until further explanation is made it does seem but just to stop accusing the South of being more severe on the negroes than the North or West, especially when we consider the tremendous odds they fight against."

#### INDIAN PROBLEM.

The Indian problem has been vexing our government ever since we had a government. Indian wars, Indian lands, Indian annuities, Indian treaties follow each other in quick succession, and the end is not yet. Bayonets and bullets have proven ineffective means of civilizing the Indians. But wherever the gospel of Christ has been preached among them, all troubles have ceased. A single example will suffice: John Jumper was a companion of Osceola, and both were chiefs in the Seminole war. They fought the encroachment of the whites on their beautiful land of flowers and were at last overpowered. If Leonidas and his deathless Spartans deserve the encomiums of the world for their patriotism, some meed of praise is due to the Seminoles who fought for every inch of their home, and only surrendered when driven to the everglades and overpowered with vastly superior forces. The remnant of the once noble band was sent away from the land of flowers to the far west. There John Jumper gathered his little band and bided his time with vengeance smouldering in his heart. They resisted all efforts to civilize them, until H. F. Buckner went among them and preached to them the gospel of Christ. They heard and believed. The blood thirsty vengeance they had cherished against the whites was subdued, and they began at once to adopt habits of civilization. John Jumper is living to-day, a noble old

tivist preacher, and while he is the principal chief of his tribe, he seeks to lead them in the way of life. They are a civilized, law-abiding Christian people, and the government has had no further trouble with the Seminoles since they had the gospel preached unto them.

The missionary work is the solution of every problem. Let every Christian man and woman recognize it and aid in its heaven ordained mission of "Peace on earth, good will to man."

A. J. Holt, Secretary.

#### BAPTISTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

BY REV. W. M. HARRIS.

The Home Mission Board has never done a wiser thing than it did when it made it possible for Drs. D. I. and John F. Purser to take charge of this work. They are men of ability, men of resources, men of courage, men of God. It pays to put such men in our mission fields. To take up a man who is cheap because not in demand, and not in demand because he is a pious failure, and put him in charge of our missions because he is cheap, were poor economy. These men are doing a great work. Dr. D. I. Purser went upon the field a year ago last January, and his brother, John F. Purser, some three months later. The Lord has blessed their labors. The membership of both churches has been doubled, and the moral and spiritual force probably more than doubled. They have baptized some twenty Roman Catholics.

The Valence street church, of which Dr. D. I. Purser is pastor, has about two hundred and thirty members, and a neat and comfortable house of worship, which, with the lot on which it stands, is worth \$7,500. It is paid for and is owned by the Home Mission Board. This Church, as I was informed by one of its members, led the Baptist churches of Louisiana last year in contributions to missions.

The First Baptist church of which Dr. John F. Purser is pastor, and which has about the same numerical strength as the Valence Street church, we found in really handsome quarters on Magazine Street. They have a frame building erected for a theater, and originally costing, together with the lot, \$32,000. It is as good as new, and was bought by the Home Mission Board at the low price of \$18,000. The first payment of five thousand dollars will be made from

the proceeds arising from the sale of the lot owned by the church, on which its house of worship destroyed by fire stood. The balance to be paid in four years, which will be easily done. This building is complete in its appointments as a house of worship. The magnificent auditorium will seat, I will say a thousand, and this is filled every Sunday evening. The practical and gifted pastor considers it the very best location in the city for the church.

#### HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

The total receipts from all sources were for the year \$405,000.00; the total expenditures were \$524,000.00. The debt of the Society is \$101,000.00. The number of missionaries employed was 1,111, being the largest number ever reported.

A committee of five was appointed to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Southern Baptist Convention. The committee consists of Hon. J. L. Howard, of Connecticut; Dr. J. B. Thomas, Massachusetts; Dr. A. S. Hobart, New York; Dr. E. H. Johnson, Pennsylvania. The Home Mission Society had been informed of the action of our Convention at Dallas.

Liquor is at the bottom of all our poverty. If the tax for it were lifted, there would not need to be a man, woman or child without bread. There cannot be a more pitiful or contemptible sight than a man quarreling over and bemoaning his taxes while tickling his palate and burning up his stomach and his substance with glass after glass of whisky.—J. G. Holland.

*Southern Temperance Magazine.*

For one really converted Christian as the fruit of missionary labor the drinking practices of the English have made one thousand drunkards. This is a sad thought but it is the solemn truth. If the English were driven out of India tomorrow, the chief trace of their having been there would be the number of drunkards left behind.—Archdeacon Jeffries (after 31 years spent in India).—*Southern Temperance Magazine.*

#### Total Receipts of the Home Mission Board for the Year, from May 1st, 1893 to May 1st, 1894.

Alabama	\$ 3,753.75
Arkansas	649.67
Florida	1,820.47
Georgia	11,192.33
Kentucky	9,876.43
Louisiana	865.51

Maryland	6,809.69
Mississippi	1,809.07
Missouri	5,243.58
North Carolina	2,489.00
South Carolina	4,365.79
Tennessee	3,576.44
Texas	3,707.37
Virginia	8,230.24
Miscellaneous	583.76

#### Receipts of the Home mission Board from May 1st, 1894, to May 25th, 1894.

##### GEORGIA.

Hog Mountain Church, Lawrenceville Association	\$ 1 86
Ladies' Missionary Society, Culberty	8 16
Capitol Ave. Mission, Atlanta	2 03
Woman's Missionary Society, Albany	4 00

Total for the month 16 05

##### KENTUCKY.

Woman's Missionary Society, First church, Bowling Green, salary of teacher in Rev. J. V. Cova's School, Havana	25 00
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Total for the month 25 00

##### LOUISIANA.

Mrs. Andrews, by Francis Downey, New Orleans	2 00
Elmor Tichenor, by Francis Downey, New Orleans	50
G. A. Turner, Treas.	128 15
Miss Ida Harrell, Minden	1 00

Total for the month 131 65

##### MARYLAND.

First Church, Baltimore	100 00
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Total for the month 100 00

##### MISSOURI.

A. E. Rogers, Treas.	35
Mrs. S. R. Ford, St. Louis, Havana Hospital	25 00

Total for the month 25 35

##### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Lancaster	5 25
Marion Union, Lower Section, Lake City Church	75
Calvary Church, Chester	1 63
Chester	3 00
Swansea	3 34
Clover	75
	2 13

Total for the month 16 85

##### TENNESSEE.

Sunday School, Clarksville	15 05
Ladies' Missionary Society, First Church, Memphis	50 00
W. M. Woodcock, Treas.	49 24

Total for the month 114 29

##### TEXAS.

Collection at Southern Baptist Convention, for El Paso Church	86 04
Collection at Southern Baptist Convention for Indian Missions	115 46
Collection of Woman's Missionary Union, at Southern Baptist Convention, for German work	13 54
Collection of Woman's Missionary Union, at Southern Baptist Convention, for Cuban School	29 73

Total for the month 224 77

##### VIRGINIA.

Sunday School, Midway	4 15
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Total for the month 4 15

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

A-Lover of Missions	5 00
Lexington Church, Oklahoma Territory	50

Total for the month 5 50

Grand total for the month 663 61

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### ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE DIVISION.

#### CONDENSED SCHEDULE OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

In Effect May 13th, 1894.

Northbound.	Ves. Lim	Fast Mail	No. 38	No. 39	No. 13
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Le Atlanta 6 time	12:01 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.		
At Atlanta time	1:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	9:00 a.m.		
Norcross		10:35 p.m.	9:44 a.m.		
Butler		11:05 p.m.	10:20 a.m.		
Gal. e ville	4:15 p.m.	11:31 p.m.	10:54 a.m.		
Lula		11:53 p.m.	11:19 a.m.		
MI Airy			11:45 a.m.		
Concord			12:10 p.m.		
Westminster		12:40 a.m.	1:40 p.m.		
Seneca		1:21 a.m.	1:4 p.m.		
Central	4:45 p.m.	2:10 a.m.	1:55 p.m.		
Greenville	5:31 p.m.	3:00 a.m.	2:35 p.m.		
Spartanburg	6:22 p.m.	4:01 a.m.	4:11 p.m.		
Greenville			4:43 p.m.		
Blacksville	7:11 p.m.	5:00 a.m.	5:10 p.m.		
King's Mountain		5:23 a.m.	5:35 p.m.		
Castalia	8:20 p.m.	5:46 a.m.	5:58 p.m.		
Ar. Charlotte	12:37 a.m.	6:50 a.m.	6:41 p.m.		
Ar. Danville		11:45 a.m.	12:10 p.m.		
Ar. Richmond		6:20 a.m.	6:20 a.m.		
Ar. Washington	7:15 a.m.	8:30 p.m.			
Baltimore & P.M.	8:25 a.m.	11:25 p.m.			
Philadelphia	10:40 a.m.	6:00 a.m.			
New York	1:23 p.m.	6:22 a.m.			

Southward.	Ves. Lim	Fast Mail	No. 37	No. 35	No. 11
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Le New York P.M.	4:30 p.m.	1:15 a.m.			
Philadelphia	6:35 p.m.	7:29 a.m.			
Baltimore	9:20 p.m.	9:42 a.m.			
Washington	10:43 p.m.	11:01 p.m.			
Richmond	12:50 a.m.	12:43 p.m.	12:50 a.m.		
Danville		5:45 a.m.	7:00 a.m.		
Charlotte	9:35 a.m.	10:5 p.m.	12:30 p.m.		
Castalia		11:30 p.m.	1:02 p.m.		
King's Mountain			1:25 p.m.		
Blacksburg	10:48 a.m.	13:0 a.m.	1:50 p.m.		
Greenville			2:05 p.m.		
Spartanburg	11:37 a.m.	12:37 a.m.	2:20 p.m.		
Greenville	12:28 p.m.	2:3 a.m.	4:10 p.m.		
Central	1:15 p.m.	2:44 a.m.	5:20 p.m.		
Seneca		3:01 a.m.	5:41 p.m.		
Westminster			6:05 p.m.		
Toccoa		3:40 a.m.	6:15 p.m.		
Mount Airy			7:30 p.m.		
Buford			7:50 p.m.		
Lula		4:42 a.m.	8:05 p.m.		
Greenville	5:31 p.m.	4:50 a.m.	8:33 p.m.		
Blacksville			8:54 p.m.		
Norcross			9:24 p.m.		
Ar. Atlanta 6 time	4:55 p.m.	6:20 a.m.	10:53 p.m.		
Ar. Atlanta 6 time	5:55 p.m.	6:20 a.m.	9:40 p.m.		

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